9 - 1 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

Number 676 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

THRESHING DAYS

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

A day was spent at the seventh Annual American Thresherman Association meeting on the Perry County Fair Grounds in Pinckneyville. It brought a flood of youthful memories, tinged with nostalgia, especially to one who lived the olden threshing days.

Practically every boyhood day was an interesting one. Of course there were some very special days like Thanksgiving, Christmas, The New Year, and the last day of school that are remembered as intervals tightly squeezed into the regular run of days.

There were occasional seasons when a succession of days centered about some general theme. One of these was at harvesting-threshing time. Harvesting naturally came first, but is less vividly recalled by farm boys of the pre-combine days.

Wheat harvesting days were the lesser impressive ones of the harvest-threshing season. Then, for a few days when binders ran, the eternal curiosity of smaller fry boys, those not large enough to help shock wheat, led them to follow, invariably barefoot, and frequently through patches of nettle infested stubble, hard behind the binder. (We didn't call them harvesters at that time.)

Such privileged boys marvelled at the complex arrangements of sprockets, linked chains, crank shafts, eccentrics, packing arms, moving belts of slat covered canvasses, and the automatic trip that set the knot tying mechanism into motion when enough straw had been gathered to form a bundle. It always was a high point of interest to see the bundle 'kicked out.' To watch all this synchronized mechanical activity amidst the accompanying noises was enough to induce even lazy boys to trudge miles behind the binder. Wheat harvesting days were wonderful, but not half so much, however, as the threshing days that followed shortly.

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After a few days during which the bundled wheat had dried in the shocks the distant but unmistakable whistle of a steam engine announced the advent of a thresher into the settlement. These first remembered engines were of the "portable" type, generally drawn by two yokes of oxen. Within a short time as history goes these 'portables' gave way to the steam traction engine, much like those whistling, chuffing, chugging, puffing and purring about the center field of the Pinckneyville Fair Ground.

Even during the days of the portable, a threshing outfit was no insignificant affair. The ox-drawn engine was followed by the very essential water wagon with its horse or mule team, oxen being too slow to come on a trot when three sharp blasts of the whistle said "I want water"....

These were followed in turn by separator, or in farm jargon the "thrasher" with another team, the first remembered teams being oxen. In some cases another device known as the straw-stacker brought up the end of the caravan. This stacker swinging on a pivot from side to side and helped form shapely stacks that shed the water and preserved the straw for varied uses. It was thus kept to fill straw ticks for beds, to pad beneath the wall to wall home woven carpet, to make hen's nests, bed live stock, or to be available for cattle to munch all day long.

The portable steam engine disappeared when the traction engine capable of drawing the separator along with it came. The straw-stacker disappeared when the 'cyclone' thresher came to blow the threshed straw into symmetrical stacks. Boys that stood on the hinged shelves beside that of the feeders climbed down forever when separators were equipped with automatic feeders , likewise the man who fed the unthreshed straw into the machine.

When that happened this boy and Hardy Robinson climbed down from their stands on the bond cutter shelves and took other opportune jobs. This one turned to holding grain sacks and tying them with miller knots that the local miller, Dan Reeves, had taught him to fashion. As succeeding seasons came he pitched bundles, drove a bundle wagon, hauled shelled wheat, manned the water wagon, in fact, he did

every task in the threshing process except feeding wheat into the separator. Without doubt he would have tried that had automatic feeders not eliminated the job about the time he grew tall enough to chin the sloping throat that led to the cylinder and concaves.

This year there were a few dozen massive tractors on display at the convention, along with a portable saw mill, a shingle making machine, seven bottom gang plows, four row corn planters and matching pickers. Taken together the display was a far cry from the threshing days at the turn of the century.

The one dominating feature of this year's meeting was an even dozen steam traction engines. Most of those bringing engines were older men, most of whom had grown up steeped in the traditions of thrasher. Some, however, were men who have turned to traction engines as a hobby. One man was a retired postal worker.

There was a variety of engines. Some of the remembered names were Keck, (Keck Gonnerman), Jumbo, Rumley, Port Huron, Peerless and a stranger named Nichols-Shapard. Then there was a horsepower rig on skids, without sweeps in the sockets, intended for the horses. There was an antiquated, inactive separator. The performing separator was a Belleville that looked almost new. Instead of the half bushel measures and box in which they were shifted it had a weighing hopper.

The entire layout was modern to many an old-timer wandering about with a far-away look in his eyes. To most attending, however it all was ancient.

A week earlier a similar gathering had been held at Carmi in White County. A few other places in the Midwest re-enact the old time threshing days. To those whose memories go back to the 1890s and early 1900s attendance at one of these gatherings is guaranteed to arouse a pleasant nostalgia, especially when they also recall the great threshing dinners.

Plan to attend one next year.

9 - 1 - 66
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

The numerous cooperatives serving American farmers now and in the next ten years will need some intensive research to meet the problems they face with the rapid changes in modern farming, says Walter Wills, chairman of the Southern Illinois University agricultural industries department.

He poses several questions to suggest areas of study in depth.

With agriculture becoming more commercial and farmers buying more and more of their inputs for producing what they sell, what are the essential principles for sound cooperative organization that are unique to this way of doing business, and what is the role of a cooperative in an affluent society such as we have? Wills also asks what is the role of cooperatives in the economic development of underdeveloped areas.

As changes come in the size of farm operations and in farm living, what kind of pricing policies should cooperatives have for customers with these different sized operations, and what would be the best way to handle small volume purchases with respect to such things as credit, patronage refunds, and pricing?

In recent times there have been mergers and consolidations among farmer cooperatives and expansion of facilities and services. Wills suggests it may be time for an appraisal of these changes to see if they are accomplishing their purposes and can serve agriculture soundly.

Wills poses a host of possible problems associated with pricing as related to earnings, their distributions and capitalization, and numerous operational functions connected with managing cooperatives and making the right kind of management decisions.

Other questions needing study concern the roles of the cooperative members. What are they besides customers? How much information should be provided to members, and how best can it be supplied? How can membership loyalty be influenced?

If a person assumes cooperatives to be truly effective they must be able to exert market power, Wills says. The question then is, what is the role of cooperatives in bargaining operations for farmers?

These and other matters need study. Cooperatives are doing some of it. Educational institutions and other agencies also can help.

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9 - 1 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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Phone: 453-2278

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Hidden away in a small office in the basement of the Home Economics Building of Southern Illinois University are three men who hold the keys to knowledge.

They are the men who service the thousands of locks in SIU's 75 permanent and 200 temporary buildings on the Carbondale campus.

The security arrangement is a complex system of locks, opened by master, sub-master and individual keys.

Charles Marvin, Key Control supervisor said, "This is probably the largest master-keyed system of any university in America."

Marvin said that out of necessity, the lock system had to be standardized. "It just wouldn't be practical to have a number of different types of locks with hundreds of separate keys and no one master key."

There are three master keys that will open every lock on the Carbondale campus. The sequence is further broken down into master keys that will open locks in areas of the campus, separate buildings, floors of buildings, groups of rooms, and finally individual rooms.

"We can make a key that will open every lock in all of the academic buildings on campus, or one that will only open a padlock on a storage cabinet." Marvin said.

All of the locks have a removable core containing the tiny pins that determine the lock prescription. In a matter of minutes, one of the university locksmiths can remove the core and change the key requirement by altering the sequence of pins.

"This eliminates having to replace the entire lock in the event of a key being lost or stolen," Marvin said.

The University's locks operate on five separate key blanks which provide about 81,000 different lock combinations. Marvin said this is about five times the number used by the Ford Motor Co. for all of its physical facilities.

Duplicate keys can be made without the originals. The key blank is simply placed in machine, and by dialing a group of numbers, the key is stamped out. Key "prescriptions" for every lock are recorded in a master log.

Marvin said that of any single group, undergraduate dormitory keys are the most frequently lost. He said there are very few key losses among the married students living in university housing.

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9 - 2 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. ---John O. Anderson, chief of party for a Southern Illinois University education program in Nepal, will depart with his family for the Asian Kingdom Tuesday or Wednesday (Sept. 6-7).

Anderson, university director of the SIU Communications Media Services, will lay groundwork for a program under Southern's contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development to develop vocational-technical, business, home economics, and agriculture education in the mountainous country.

He and his family, consisting of his wife Verna, and six children, will reside at the capital city of Kathmandu. His daughter, Janet, 19, will remain in Nepal a year, then return to her studies at Utah State University. His daughter, Mary Lou, will continue her studies at SIU's University School by correspondence, and the four younger children will attend classes at an American School in Kathmandu. They are Monte, 12, Cathy, 11, Jacquelyn, 8, and Brian, 4. The initial term of duty in Nepal is two years.

Anderson said SIU's assistant dean of agriculture, Herbert Portz, will go to Nepal around Jan. 1 to head the agriculture program and hopefully other team members will arrive prior to then. Recruiting of a team of experts is being handled on the campus by Alfred Junz, assistant dean of SIU's Division of International Services.

Anderson also said there was a probability that an SIU task force composed of a faculty member and a group of graduate students could visit the program during either the fall or winter quarter.

The Communications Media Services Division offices will continue to function with its present staff headed by Rex Karnes, assistant director, and Mrs. Juanita Zaleski, Anderson said.

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9 - 2 - 66
From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. 2 --America's universities need to recruit top students for advanced study, summer graduates of Southern Illinois University were told here Friday night (Sept. 2).

Milton T. Edelman, associate dean of the SIU Graduate School and speaker at the University's annual summer commencement, said such recruitment should be approached with the same determination as the recruitment of business executives, faculty members, athletes, or coaches.

In an address prepared for delivery before more than 1,000 degree candidates, Edelman said such recruiting does take place, but "more time, money and attention is needed for the task."

He said studies of graduate education in the United States show that it is the large universities rather than the small liberal arts colleges which produce the greatest comparative number of graduate students--those who continue to study beyond their initial college degrees.

"This argues that exposure to an environment where graduate education flourishes, along with some knowledge of what graduate education is and what it can accomplish, is necessary if a student is to enter graduate school," he said.

"Being bright and eager is not enough if the student doesn't know what chances are open to him."

Edelman said such factors as easier travel, general prosperity, availability of more fellowship funds, and a gradual breakdown of social, racial, and religious barriers have helped ease graduate recruiting.

He cited cooperative student-teacher research at the graduate study level as the sort of inquiry which pays off in attacking problems in public life, international affairs, the business world, and other "practical" areas.

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"College and university faculties are recognized more and more as places where people can be found who have special competence and skills for attacking some of these problems," the speaker explained.

He said the universities provide people trained by specialization in their own areas of learning who have interests in wider problems of mankind, "who have developed some judgement and wisdom regarding human affairs generally, and can apply their special knowledge to pressing problems."

"If a graduate faculty can help train students to perform that kind of service," he concluded, "graduate education is well worth while."

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9 - 2 - 66
FROM INFORMATION SERVICE
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Southern Illinois University starts next week a preparatory program for new international students coming to the University.

Purpose of the program, according to the SIU International Student Center, is to help the students from foreign lands become familiar with their new environment.

This year's program is scheduled for Sept. 8-17. The new international students, who will start classes Sept. 21, will be billeted in Neely Hall, a university residence hall adjacent to the campus, during the period.

The students will be greeted by Dean Oliver Caldwell of SIU International Service Division, Carbondale Mayor D. Blaney Miller, and Clarence Hendershot, director of the International Student Center, at a dinner at the University Center Thursday (Sept. 8) evening.

Lectures on the educational system and culture of the United States will highlight the ten-day program.

Major speakers include Charles Tenney, SIU vice president for planning and review, who will speak on "The Voice of America."

"Understanding a New Culture" will be discussed by Charles Lange, chairman of the department of anthropology. Dean Elmer Clark of the College of Education will speak on "Education in the United States."

W.G. Folts, deputy director of the U.S. Immigration Service in Chicago, will explain immigration regulations.

Representatives from religious foundations and various service clubs in Carbondale will explain their activities to the students.

Other programs will include explanation of function and activities of the International Student Center, physical check-up at the Health Service, visiting American families, meeting with officers of international student associations on the campus, and a tour to the SIU Edwardsville campus.

University President Delyte W. Morris will be host at a banquet, Sept. 15.

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From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --From the Lincoln Center of Performing Arts in New York City, WSIU will broadcast the live opening night performance of the Metropolitan Opera Company Sept. 16, at 6:30 p.m., according to Fred O. Criminger, operations manager for the station.

The company, starring Leontyne Price, will perform "Antony and Cleopatra," a three act opera by the American composer Samuel Barber, adapted from Shakespeare by Francis Zeffirelle.

The cast will include Rosalind Elias, Jess Thomas, Justino Diaz, Ezio Flagellow, and John Mcurdy. Milton Cross will narrate the opera's story during the broadcast.

The Southern Illinois University FM radio station will also broadcast the opening football game of the fall season, with Wichita State, live from McAndrew stadium in Carbondale, Saturday, September 17, at 7:20 p.m.

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9 - 8 - 66
From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --An intensive program for international students who need to improve their English language proficiency has been set up at Southern Illinois University.

Called the Center for English as a Second Language, the institute is under the administration of the SIU English department.

The University purchased the facilities of the English Language Service center when the commercial institute went out of business in the summer, according to Robert Faner, chairman of SIU English department. The ELS had operated since January, 1964, a language center on the SIU campus. Using tape recordings and skilled instructors, ELS aided foreign students to acquire proficiency in speaking, understanding, reading and writing the English language in preparation for studying in American universities and colleges.

Operation of the SIU center is directed by a committee of faculty members with Faner as chairman. Other committee members are J. Cary Davis, chairman of the foreign language department; Milton Edelman, associate dean of the Graduate School; Charles Parish, director of the graduate program in English as a Foreign Language; and Clarence Hendershot, director of the International Student Center.

Joseph Friend, currently professor of English at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, has been named director of the center, Faner said. Assistant to the director is Manfred Wagner, who completed his master's degree in English as a Foreign Language at SIU in the summer.

The center is provided with classrooms, electronic language laboratories, closed circuit television and tape recording equipment.

Intensive courses in English, in sessions of six weeks duration each, are offered at the beginning, intermediate and advanced levels. On the basis of written and oral examinations administered at the time of enrollment, students are assigned to classes in accordance with level of proficiency, Faner said.

Fifty students now are enrolled at the center. Some are entering SIU, others are going to universities which do not offer such programs. While studying at the center, all students will be under the supervision of the SIU International Student Center.

-jc-

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I SEE BY THE PAPERS

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

All this comes from having been, two weeks ago, a guest at a family reunion in Old Shawneetown, a place that now is only a pitiful remnant of what once was among the busiest and most important river portson the Illinois length of the Ohio River. Upon returning from the picnic in the presently ghost-like town it was decided to have a look at some Shawneetown papers, that being a custom after visiting almost any town. In this case the papers available were more than 110 years old. Even so the reading proved interesting and did much to bring ghosts back to the old town.

The one who says, "About the stalest news is that in yesterday's paper," is at least partially correct when he means that of the preceding day. If, however, his 'yesterday' is used to indicate a period of time a century or so earlier he frequently can be wrong. It appears that news can become so old that it again is new, or better to say has become history.

The above conclusion was reached after reading from old copies of the long vanished Southern Illinoisan that began in Shawneetown in 1852, prospered for some years and vanished more than a hundred years ago. The copies printed on rag paper, look as though they are good for another 110 years.

Papers were read at random, all the while trying to make-believe that time had somehow turned backward to the 1850s. With memories of the present romantic ruins fresh in mind, plus those of the town as first known about half way back to the date of the papers, it was not hard to make-believe. A few gleanings from the files of the musty old papers are given.

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A glance at the advertisements they carried quickly reveals that the cost of living, and certainly that of drinking, has risen sharply since then. Scanning market reports, the first quotation noted was that of corn, 75 cents a bushel. This seemed high for that staple product. The next quotation noted was that for whiskey, a popular end product of corn. The margin of profit in making corn whiskey must not been very great, since "raw" whiskey was selling locally for 24 cents a gallon. "Rectified" whiskey was three cents cheaper. On the St. Louis market each was three cents more than in Shawneetown. In New Orleans they were six cents more. In all cases it was necessary to buy the "large family-sized, economy package", that is by the barrel. It also could be bought in butts, casks, hogsheads or pipes. The writer still is wondering what 'raw' and 'rectified' meant when applied to corn liquor.

Using a bit of long division an effort was made to find the cost of whiskey per drink. It was found that at 24 cents a gallon raw whiskey cost three cents a pint. With 16 ounces to the pint one could have eight two ounce shots at a cost of three and three quarter mills per swig. Perhaps that explains why men drank more then than now, if they did.

Out of town merchants advertised in the Shawneetown paper. One from Raleigh had 18 gallons of "pure Irish whiskey." He also had on hand some quarter casks and half pipes of Planart Brandy but it came at $1.75 a gallon. He also had barrels of whiskey of the unnamed variety, 50,000 assorted cigars, bottled snuff and chewing tobacco. In addition he had barrels of fresh flour and 60 bushels of clean clover seed.

A man with a press in Equality wanted to buy 10,000 bushels of castor beans, offering 90 cents to $1.00 a bundred. Docker, a merchant in Shawneetown, wanted to buy ginseng, beeswax, pink root and feathers. He sold salt for 33 cents a bushel. Butter went at 11 cents a pound. Rio coffee was 11 cents a pound, Java 14. Docker also had a large stock of barreled whiskey.

A medical school with a faculty of nine in Evansville advertised for students. Their full tuition charge was $75. Those wishing a diploma were assessed another $20. A ticket allowing the student to observe in the hospital cost an additional $5. They were assured that good board could be had for a cost that ranged from $1.50 to $3.00 a week. The entire course ran about six months. Thus it cost approximately $200 to become a medical practitioner. Another medical school in Ohio, with a faculty of eight, offered a medical education at about the same cost. For those who would forego the services of a physician a book dealer offered a book, "Be Your Own Doctor" for 25 cents.

Copperas, indigo, and madder were available for dyeing cloth. Tallow candles and tin lanterns were in stock. One merchant had 20 gross wooden boxes of matches, 40 barrels of mackerel, 25000 choice Havana cigars, 75000 G.D. percussion caps plus 20000 S.B. of the same. What does S.B. or G.D. mean?

Extravagant claims were made even then for patent medicines. Hydropiper could cure scrofula. F.A. Fahnestock's worm syrup would rid youngsters of the pests. Dr. Latimer's Cholera Drops took care of that scourge. Laudunum, paregoric and Bateman's Drops relieved the child's colic. The Democrats had a flagpole 165 feet tall while the Whigs had one only 135 feet in length. That of the Whigs was spliced. Doubless the other also was.

On May 11, 1855, Malan's Grand Combined Menagera came floating by. It had a white bear, "the only one in America....that cost $4500." It also had six lions, some camels, and an elephant named Romeo, recorded elsewhere as one of the noted touring elephants of America.

Life in Shawneetown in the 1850s surely was not dull. When you go there try to picture the town in the days of its glory.

9 - 8 - 66
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Farmers whose meadows and permanent pastures have that rundown appearance, producing only light yields of poor quality forage, ought to be considering a renovation program, says Southern Illinois University farm crops specialist Herbert L. Portz. Renovation means improving the quality of the forage stand without converting the field to cultivated row crops in a rotation.

The rebuilding job can restore the fields to producing heavy yields of legumes and high quality grasses which will be more nourishing to livestock and will carry greater numbers of animals to the acre.

There are two ways to go about it. One is to plow down the old sod and prepare a new seed bed, a process that should be started earlier in the summer than the present to get it seeded and started before winter. The other is to tear up the sod with a disk or springtooth harrow in the fall, seed in new grasses, and add legumes to the mixture late next February. This late in the summer the latter method is recommended by Portz.

Fertilizing before seedbed preparation is important. Farmers should test the soil to find out how much lime, phosphorus and potassium will be needed to get maximum yields of forage. If there are no legumes in the old sod, some nitrogen may be needed to get the forage off to a good start.

Here is a recommended renovation schedule.

Pasture the field heavily or mow the forage in the fall and apply lime and fertilizer as needed. Then tear up the grass sod with a heavy disk or field cultivator to kill out the undersirable weeds and poor quality grasses but leaving the litter on the field to prevent soil crusting and erosion. This is a practical method, but farmers also may use Dowpon as a chemical to subdue the grass, if they desire. If chemicals are used, apply them in October after the fall growth of grass has started and wait two or three weeks before tearing up the sod.

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If the grass cover is of poor quality, the farmer may work down the disked field a bit and fall seed with some tall fescue or orchardgrass for pasture or bromegrass for hay. Otherwise, there will be enough grass recover from the old sod litter to go with the legumes added later.

The legumes can be overseeded on the cultivated field late in February for best results. Portz prefers seeding alfalfa alone at 12 pounds per acre in Southern Illinois, but he also suggests farmers may use a mixture of eight pounds of alfalfa, four pounds of red clover, and one pound of ladino clover.

Next, clip or lightly graze the new growth of grass above the legume seedlings between April and June. Then the forage can be harvested by grazing or cutting from July to September the first year and put under a four-cutting management system in succeeding years. Under such a management plan the farmer should add about 300 pounds per acre of 5-20-20 fertilizer after the first spring cutting and another 300 pounds of 0-10-30 fertilizer after the third cutting to maintain a lush growth of forage.

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From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Southern Illinois University will supplement the training of corrections staff members through a $190,000 grant from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice.

The funds will be used by SIU's Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections to develop training materials on the campus here and to evaluate these materials for corrections personnel during a two-year period.

The center will concentrate on developing training materials over and above those ordinarily used and probably will fall into such areas as communications and attitude development, according to John E. Grenfell, project director for the Law Enforcement Assistance agency, who has been at SIU since July.

He said that the center will draw on the University's areas of communication, education, psychology, recreation and sociology to assist staff training officers in building effective tools and programs.

The center will spend six months developing the materials, then will test them during a nine-week institute starting in March for 18 staff training officers. Also to be held in the spring are an institute for 45 correctional officers and a one-week workshop for prison administrators.

Director of the SIU project is Charles V. Matthews, also director of the SIU center. Matthews, named director in 1965, previously had been assistant director and head of a delinquency study project on SIU's Edwardsville campus. He came to SIU from the University of Chicago, where he had an assignment with a Quincy Youth Project in which SIU is now cooperating. He is author of a study on school dropouts for the U.S. Office of Education.

The center, which provides training for students and conducts workshops, conferences, and institutes for persons holding corrections and crime prevention and crime control positions, was established at SIU in 1961. Its first director was Myrl E. Alexander, who left Southern in 1964 to become director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

Southern's President Delyte W. Morris last May was named representative of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges to serve on the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training. Benjamin Frank, former SIU Center director, recently was named to the staff of the joint commission.

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From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --New students arriving at the Carbondale campus of Southern Illinois University this fall will be welcomed by the various religious foundations and organizations affiliated with the University.

The Baptist Student Union will hold a BSU Rally at 7:30 p.m. at the Baptist Student Center on the campus. New students will have an opportunity to get acquainted at the informal meeting.

The Wesley Foundation will entertain Methodist students at a buffet supper at 6:30 p.m. Sunday (Sept. 18).

The Student Christian Foundation, an interdenominational group, will invite new students to meet with student officers in a three-day retreat, to be held at Little Grassy Lake, Friday-Sunday (Sept. 16-18).

Another interdenominational group, the SIU chapter of the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, will hold a supper at 5 p.m., Sunday, at the G.C. Rust home, 1409 W. Walnut, Carbondale.

Canterbury House, the Episcopal Foundation, will have a "cook-out" at 6:30 p.m. Sunday, at the Foundation.

A welcome social, sponsored by the Newman Center, will be held for Catholic students Sept. 25 at the Center.

All of the campus religious organizations will participate in a campus-wide new student program, called "Wheel's Night," at 5 p.m. Sept. 30.

-jc-

9 - 13 - 66
From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --It's a rat race--but every contestant wins.

A Southern Illinois University scientist has devised the world's largest "race track" for laboratory rats, but it's to exercise the animals, not for sport.

Frank Konishi, chairman of the food and nutrition department, who uses the rates in his studies of the effect of physical activity on the development of fat tissue, needed a low-cost apparatus in which he could force the animals into physical activity at variable speeds.

With the help of the SIU Central Research Shop, he built a motorized treadmill in which he can observe up to 32 rats at a time in action. Earlier available exercisers accommodated only a small number of the animals.

The Konishi model is 41 inches high, 29 inches wide, and 64 inches long, with a 48-inch wide rubber belt as a running surface. Cost of the exerciser, less than $1,000, was defrayed in part from a research grant Konishi holds from the National Institutes of Health to support his research on the metabolic production of fat in animal tissues.

To share his invention with other scientists using small laboratory animals in research, Konishi gave a complete description of the exerciser in an article published in a recent issue of the Journal of Applied Physiology.

9 - 13 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Southern Illinois University's four recipients of Woodrow Wilson Fellowships are scheduled to begin their work in graduate schools this fall.

Winners are Joseph G. Bohlen of Moweaqua, who will study physical anthropology at the University of Wisconsin; Mrs. Elsie Jo P. Miller of Olmsted, who will study English at Bryn Mawr College; John S. Strawn of Moline (1014 24th), who will study history at the University of Wisconsin; and Winston C. Zoeckler of Carbondale, who will study philosophy at Columbia University.

Woodrow Wilson Fellowships were created to attract men and women to the profession of college teaching. One thousand fellowships are awarded prospective first-year graduate students each year. Honorable mention is given to another 1,500.

Candidates for the 1967-68 year must be nominated by faculty members no later than October 31, 1966, and forms sent to the candidates upon nomination must be returned to the regional chairman by Nov. 20. Regional chairman for Illinois and Indiana is Dean J. Lyndon Shanley, Pearsons Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Dean William Simeone of the SIU Graduate School, Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation representative on the Carbondale campus, last spring appointed a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Committee to identify prospective candidates as early as possible. Members are Sidney Moss, chairman; Ping-Chia Kuo, and Lewis Hahn.

Wilson Fellowship recipients receive tuition, fixed fees, and living expenses at the graduate schools of their choice.

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9 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Wheat seeding time in Southern Illinois is only a little more than a month away, so farmers should be arranging to have on hand plenty of good quality seed of the varieties they desire. Herbert L. Portz, Southern Illinois University farm crops specialist, urges farmers to seed only the recommended varieties for the area and to apply all the fertilizer that is economically desirable according to soil tests.

Wheat is important as a cash small grain crop in several counties of the area, such as Washington, Clinton, St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph. Southern Illinois accounts for about two-thirds of the state's wheat acreage. With the carry-over stocks dwindling, farmers are going to be able to increase their seedings this year if they so desire.

Four soft wheat varieties now are on the recommended list from crops specialists for production in the southern third of the state. These still are Monon, Knox 62, Riley and Vermillion. Knox 62 and Monon seem to be the favorites in the heavier wheat producing counties of the area. Both yield well, are resistant to Hessian fly damage, and are early maturing. Both were released by Purdue University, Monon in 1959 and Knox 62 (an improvement of the earlier Knox) in 1962. Both have rather short straw and well-filled heads. In Washington County, Farm Adviser Wilbur Smith is recommending Knox 62 over Monon to farmers because it has been giving higher yields in that area.

Vermillion, which has been on the recommended list for several years and formerly was rather popular with wheat farmers, is more winter hardy than Knox. It yields well, but not as heavily as the other two named. The straw is longer, also. Vermillion is tolerant to loose smut and highly resistant to soil-borne mosaic. It has good standing ability.

A new soft wheat, called Benhur, is being released this fall as a white-chaff, beardless variety with straw strength superior to Knox 62, Monon and Riley. It is slightly earlier and is Hessian fly resistant. Seed supplies will be short this year.

Hard wheat varieties are not on the recommended list. The soft wheat varieties consistently outyield the hard wheats by 10 to 15 bushels per acre, more than offsetting any price premiums offered for hard wheats.

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9 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Southern Illinois University's educational television station near Olney is expected to be on the air about a year from now, barring unforeseen difficulties.

Buren C. Robbins, director of the SIU Broadcasting Services, said various problems that still must be resolved will curtail any material action toward establishing the station before mid-November. Then the severity of the winter could have its effect on construction once it is started, he added.

Robbins said SIU has purchased 40 acres of land in Preston Township, Richland County, for erection of a tower that will rise nearly 1,000 feet and a building to house the transmitting equipment and a small studio.

The station's call letters, he said, have been designated as WUSI-TV. It will operate on UHF channel 16. The station's power to transmit will be about the same as WSIU-TV, (Channel 8) the University station which has its tower near Tamaroa, and which covers a radius of approximately 55 to 60 miles.

Programming hours will be about the same as WSIU-TV. Practically all the programming, at least in the early stages, will be duplications of programs from the Carbondale campus VHF station. It will relay educational TV to school classrooms and homes on the fringe and outside of the existing coverage area.

The U.S. Office of Health, Education and Welfare released a grant of $400,381 in February to help finance construction of the station. A matching amount has been appropriated to SIU from state funds.

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9 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Southern Illinois University now has a million volume library.

Sidney Matthews, assistant librarian, said the June 30 inventory of 997,504 volumes plus summer quarter acquisitions brings the total well over the million mark.

A report of library holdings, acquisitions and circulations has been sent to the U.S. Office of Education.

Matthews said year-end holdings at the Morris Library at the Carbondale campus totaled 774,370 volumes and the Edwardsville campus library contained 223,234 volumes.

The Morris Library here subscribes to 5,835 periodicals, while subscriptions at Edwardsville total 2,951.

Student use of library facilities continued to rise last year, Matthews said. Circulation at the Morris Library was 1,521,466, up almost 12 per cent from the preceding year. Circulation at the Edwardsville campus totaled 98,911.

9 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --The opening of Southern Illinois University's $4.3 million Technology Building Group--delayed since last spring by a series of construction setbacks--has been further postponed to the winter quarter.

Dean Julian Lauchner said the School of Technology will continue to use more than a dozen temporary buildings and barracks for laboratories and classrooms until interior work is completed at the new three-building complex. A major reason for the delay was a summer strike at an eastern firm under contract to provide room partitions for the buildings.

Nine nearly-finished rooms on two floors of one building of the group will be pressed into service for general classroom use, however. William Volk, associate architect in charge of construction, said the top floor of another wing, set aside for mathematics department offices, may be ready for use this fall.

The Technology Group contains the only new classroom space that had been scheduled for occupancy this fall. A Physical Sciences building and office-classroom wing adjoining Lawson Hall will be finished next year.

University Physical Plant construction crews are at work on several remodeling and renovation projects designed to open more space this month.

Chief among them are:

--Partioning the unfinished second floor of the Communications Building for use by the Associate Architect's Office and Department of Speech;

--Restoring the Home Economics Building auditorium, which has been used as a television storage and production area before WSIU-TV moved to the new Communications Building in June. The auditorium has 183 seats.

--Remodelling two rooms at McAndrew Stadium for physiology and converting shower rooms to half-time rest areas for football teams. Dressing and shower facilities will be used at the Arena.

Associate architect Alf Skaret said final drawings are complete for converting portions of the first and second floor of Old Main building to a new space for the SIU Museum.

Office moves to be completed by the start of school include: Security to the former Health Service location, Washington and Park; the Auditor to 108 E. Park; University Press to the second floor of the University Center and Disbursements to expanded space in barracks T-35, former location of the Auditor. -pb-

9 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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Phone: 453-2278

Number 679 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

THE BRINK FAMILY

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Some months ago Irvin Peithman loaned me a small typed book with the one-word title of "BRINK." The singular title straightaway aroused enough curiosity to cause a close look. The book was read promptly and with interest. It tells, much too briefly, an interesting story about a German family named Brink that came to settle in Washington County about 1840, in an area that came to be almost entirely populated by other immigrants from Germany.

Then Irvin took me with him on a trip to the vicinity of the farmstead where the Brinks came to settle and build their first family home. This vicinity incidentally, adjoins the one where numerous members of the Peithman family later came to settle. While Irvin looked for elusive and fast flying doves, now in season, the writer, being slightly less bloodthirsty and far less energetic, visited the farmstead where the Waldo Brink family, lineal descendants of the first settlers now live.

The first Brinks, husband and wife, to come were born and had lived to middle life in Eikzen, Westfalen, (Westphalia) Germany. They, in keeping with the custom there, had been given the somewhat long names of Ernst Frederick William Brink and Anna Mariea Dorthica Charlotte Meyer, hereafter shortened to Frederick William and Anna Mariea.

Both the Brink and Meyer families were respected ones in Eikzen. Their substantial and nice appearing homes there were side by side. The Brink home in Germany, built in 1789, was visited by a Washington County neighbor of the Brinks in 1939. This visitor reported that the residence could well have passed for one 40 years old instead of 150. In his brief description the visitor tells of an outside stone panel above the large arched doorway that had an inscription saying, "Except God build this house, they labor in vain who build it. Ernst Frederick William and Anna Mariea Brink 1798."

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The venerable resident of the old Brink home in Eikzen, when complimented upon the building's sturdiness and attractiveness, remarked: "When we build our homes and buy furnishings, it is not only for our lifetime, but when we build and buy, we have in mind our children and children's children."

The writer of the Brink story, Minnie Elizabeth Ludwig, goes on to tell of the earlier dress and customs of the people of Eikzen and vicinity. This makes them come to America as individuals instead of statistics. It also helps to explain how they were the substantial and desirable immigrants they proved to be.

The story of the Brink family is representative of many other German immigrants that came at about that same time. A few incidents connected with the Brink migration may be of interest. Among these is the sale of their home for $10,000, a small price now, but no small sum then. Having two older sons already in Washington County and reporting favorably the parents and the other seven children naturally decided to follow them.

Setting out from Germany on a sailing vessel the voyage proved to be a long one of more than two months. After a somewhat rough crossing they reached New Orleans as winter was beginning and took passage on a north bound Mississippi River steamer. In December floating ice in the river forced their boat to tie up at Grand Tower in Jackson County.

Because of undue delays the steamer ran low on provisions. Men went ashore to hunt for game, with only fair success. Needed foods were in short supply in Grand Tower. The Brink group went into the countryside seeking supplies from the farmers, again with little success.

One of the traditional jokes handed down in the family tells of their refusal to buy sweet potatoes with which they were totally unfamiliar. They thought sweet potatoes were like rutabagas grown in Germany to feed livestock. As the story goes the one refusing to buy later became extremely fond of them.

River ice continued to run until it was decided to hire a wagon with oxen and complete the journey overland. It was midwinter, the roads were bad, and there was

a marked shortage of bridges. Travel accordingly was very slow. One bit of good fortune, however, came their way. On the second day out they were met by their two sons who had received their letter and were on the way with a wagon and more oxen. It was decided that the hired wagon would proceed to Washington County and that the sons would continue to Grand Tower and bring goods stored there.

On one of the early days of their journey they found themselves being followed by a man on horseback. He proved to be a tavern keeper where they had stopped for the night before, looking for goods he said had been taken from his tavern by some traveler. He asked them to unload and allow him to search for articles he claimed someone had taken. The party protested the inconvenience and delay, whereupon he decided to ride along and ask at the next place available for a search warrant. They bid him welcome to do so. When mealtime came they stopped to prepare food and insisted that he eat with them. Because they insisted he grudgingly consented to do so. After a solemn grace pronounced by the elder Brink the rider ate in silence. At the end of the meal he mounted his horse, told them that people so gracious, pious and friendly would not steal anyone's property, and turned back toward Grand Tower.

After several days of most difficult travel, and on Christmas Day, the party reached the cabin in which they were to lodge until their home was completed. The mother, already ill, died there before the new home was completed. She was buried in a grave a short way east of the new home being built. A few months later the father also fell ill, died, and was buried beside her. The third grave in the little plot is that of a Peithman, the first of record found coming to the German settlement in the county.

Both the Brinks and Peithmans, closely bound by family ties and loyalties, have many stories and traditions to relate about the early Germans coming into Washington County.

9 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Gains in educational TV viewing are accelerating as the Southern Illinois Instructional Television Association begins its sixth year of operation.

Carl Planinc, coordinator of instructional television at Southern Illinois University, where education is beamed into the classroom over the SIU facility, WSIU-TV (Channel 8), said the program has grown from 35 school districts with 10,000 students participating to 135 districts with 35,000 students watching and listening to the instruction over classroom TV sets this fall.

"We are right now witnessing a big breakthrough in use of instructional television," Planinc said. "Since last spring 20 school districts have joined the instructional television association. These districts involve more than 5,000 students."

Also, he said, another score of districts have expressed a desire to become members of the association. Cape Girardeau and other Missouri cities have made encouraging inquiries about the program, he added.

Planinc gave reasons why the program has attracted school districts more rapidly the past year.

First, he said, improvement of the WSIU-TV transmission system has increased the reception area. Another reason involves Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which makes it possible for school districts to obtain grants for receiving equipment and for needed instructional manuals.

Then there have been increased personal contacts by Planinc, inauguration of new educational TV programs to meet changing needs, and one of the biggest reasons is the boost the program gets from schools that use it. Planinc said during the first five years only two schools have dropped the program.

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School administrators, high in their praise of the program, say it makes teachers realize there's more to teaching than mere use of textbooks.

Teachers join administrators in saying it helps them do a more effective job of teaching.

"It brings things to the classroom that students could get in no other way," said Planinc. "It interests students and stimulates them to learn more. The most important factor about the program is the improvement of instruction it brings about."

Currently instruction is beamed from 8:40 a.m. to 3:10 p.m. Mondays through Thursdays to classrooms that range from Belleville to the northwest, beyond Fairfield to the northeast, Harrisburg to the east, Kaskaskia to the west, and Ware to the southwest.

Classes, which are used by elementary, junior high, and high school districts, are in geography, science, language arts, art, social studies, French, music, health, remedial reading, and a Constitution series. Five instructional series have been prepared at SIU. Others are filmed courses from national educational television groups.

New courses this semester are Music 2-3, Health and Science 1-2, Remedial Reading, the Constitution Series, and Arts 5-7. Richard Qualls of the SIU television staff teaches four of the five locally-produced courses. The other, an art course, was made by Alice Schwartz, former SIU staff member now in Pennsylvania.

9 - 16 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --A new Lutheran Chapel and Student Center adjacent to the Southern Illinois University campus is scheduled to be completed in October.

The first service at the chaple will be held on the second Sunday of October (Oct. 9), according to Rev. Reuben Baerwald, campus pastor and director of the Lutheran center.

Sponsored by the Southern Illinois District of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, the chapel and student center will offer the University community the ministry of a student parish and the facilities of a fellowship center, Rev. Baerwald said.

The student parish takes the form of a student congregation where students will assume all the responsibilities normal to a parish. The student assembly will gather in the chapel for worship, Bible study, discussion, fellowship and will scatter throughout the University community for service and witness.

The student group will sponsor a chapel choir with Robert W. Kingsbury, assistant professor at SIU music department, as director. In charge of the music ministry will be Marianne Webb, assistant professor of organ at SIU.

Also sponsored by the student congregation is a organization called Gamma Delta, the International Association of Lutheran university students.

Sunday service at the chapel will be 10:45 a.m. with a program of Biblical studies at 9:30 a.m. A supper-discussion forum will be held each Sunday afternoon at 5:30.

The chapel will seat 200. The student center will provide a lounge with color TV, a library, music room, and study rooms. Both chapel and center will be open daily.

The $278,000 building, designed by architect Rex Becker of St. Louis, has been under construction by R.B. Stevens of Carbondale since last November. It is located at 700 South University, one block from SIU's Carbondale campus.

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9 - 19 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Prison wardens from throughout the midwest will convene here Oct. 3 for a five-day conference on penal management and administration.

The conference scheduled at Carbondale's Holiday Inn, is the fourth in a series of nationwide meetings conducted by the American Correctional Association. They are supported through a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

Coordinator of the Carbondale conference will be James Hughes, assistant professor in Southern Illinois University's Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections. Dr. E. Preston Sharp, executive secretary of the ACA, will be overall director.

Hughes said the meeting will include discussions of new penal legislation, techniques of rehabilitation, and modern approaches to prison administration. Some 55 wardens from midwestern state prisons are expected.

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9 - 22 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --A 12-bed infirmary opened at Southern Illinois University's Health Service facility when Fall term classes began Wednesday (Sept. 21), according to Dr. Richard V. Lee.

The fully-staffed and equipped infirmary will operate 24 hours a day and is expected to relieve the load on community hospitals, said Lee, director of University Health Services.

A staff of five licensed practical nurses is headed by Mrs. Mary L. Jones, R.N. A physician is on call at all times.

Opening of the infirmary completes expansion of Health Service facilities begun in January when the unit moved to a remodeled former residence hall at 115 Small Group Housing.

Robert C. Waldron, assistant administrater, said Health Service facilities in the new building include 24-hour emergency room and emergency vehicle service, complete x-ray and laboratory, pharmacy, and clinic open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

There are eight full-time and three part-time physicians to provide medical diagnosis and treatment for the approximately 19,000 students on the campus.

Clinical services are provided free to all students who pay the University activity fee, while a nominal charge is made for infirmary care, drugs, and emergency services, Waldron said.

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9 - 22 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Soybean fields in Southern Illinois are losing their foliage and maturing, signalling the impending harvest of the 1966 crop. Because of adverse summer weather and shortage of moisture in some areas, much variation in plant height, plant stands, number of beans, and weeds is evident.

With the harvest near at hand, J.J. Paterson, Southern Illinois University agricultural engineer, offers some suggestions for properly adjusting the combines and having them in good condition for harvesting the bean crop. It will be especially important to operate the machines in a way that will get the highest yield and the best quality grain possible, he says. Farmers should use the manual for the kind of combine they are using and follow its instructions to make the special adjustments necessary for harvesting soybeans.

The cylinder should be set to run at a slower speed for combining beans than for other small grains, he says. It also is necessary to have greater clearance between the cylinder and the concave teeth to avoid cracking the beans and lowering their quality in the threshing process. The goal should be to remove all the beans from the pods and get them reasonably clean of trash without damage. This may take some doing this year when late rains are increasing the growth of weeds and also delaying bean drying. It may be nearly impossible to get all the smaller beans out of the pods and do an excellent cleaning job in the combining process.

It is suggested that farmers not run the machinery too fast. The driving speed and the rate at which the reel turns should be adjusted to the maturity condition of the soybeans. Although some varieties resist shattering more than others, there is danger of losing beans by being knocked out of the pod by the reel when the plants have been standing dead ripe in the field for some time. Some yield loss should be expected, but this is a year when it will be important to get as high an output as possible. A rule of thumb loss expectation is one bushel for each 25 bushels per acre yield. Another way to check bean loss in harvesting is to drop some one-foot-square outlines of wire or wood behind the combine and count the beans in each square. An average of four beans per square means a loss of one bushel of beans per acre.

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9 - 22 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Newspaper and yearbook advisers from nine high schools will take part in the 12th annual Editor-Adviser Fall Workshop at Southern Illinois University Saturday, Oct. 1.

Sponsored by the Southern Illinois School Press Association and the SIU department of journalism, the workshop is expected to attract advisers and students from 60 schools.

Those tentatively scheduled to appear on the program with SIU personnel and professional yearbook representatives include Mrs. Charlene Shields of Carmi, Bill Hollada and Joe Jett of Centralia, Mrs. Fern Thomson of Steeleville, Mrs. Kathryn Canning of New Athens High, Phyllis Thomas of Cairo, Martha Leber of Belleville East, Mrs. Cleta Whitacre of Marion, Von L. Baker of Eldorado, and Mrs. Shirley Porter Williamson of Ballard Memorial High in Barlow, Ky.

The workshop will be held from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (CDT) in SIU's Agriculture Building. Advisers of yearbooks and newspapers in Southern Illinois and nearby schools in Missouri, Indiana, and Kentucky, and three editors per school publication are invited to attend. There will be sessions on yearbooks, newspapers and sessions for advisers only. W. Manion Rice of the SIU department of journalism faculty is workshop director.

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From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

Number 680 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

ODDS, ENDS AND STRAY ARTIFACTS

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

A recent column began with mention of tourism, then degenerated into 'prowling' and ended with commenting upon artifacts found in an abandoned barn. Today's offering is a continuation of comment upon additional objects found in the same barn, in other barns and in numerous deserted and neglected farm buildings.

Many of these objects easily escape the attention of amateur and juvenile explorers, perhaps a better designation than the frequently used one of prowlers. By juvenile is meant those searchers under sixty, those who have lived since most of the vanishing Americana sought passed from any common use. Amateurs would mean those freshly interested in a way of life that has well passed.

Many of the objects found often will appear meaningless to persons who never have lived on the fringe of the era when most of the objects found were still of occasional use. Objects rating attention are found in a haphazard order and are commented upon here in like manner.

One of the objects found in the old barn previously mentioned but not commented upon was a hinged brass ring about three inches across, lying on a ledge of the cattle shed. Rings of its type frequently were seen in the septum of bulls noses. With such a ring fixed in his nose a most ill-tempered brute could be readily led about. Could it be that this practice of handling those stubborn animals has given rise to the expression, "She leads him around by the nose?"

Under the same shed were broken bits of yokes for cattle, not for work animals but for those breachy and otherwise. One was an almost complete poke yoke that had a yard or so long, tongue-like projection that kept a cow from trying to breast down

-more-

a fence. Another was a sturdy forked limb tied like a collar about the neck of the animal. Projecting as it did both below and above the animal's neck, it prevented crawling through barbed wire fences, then replacing rails. A third type, really a cage, was made by placing two wooden frame collars about a cow's neck and separating them by rungs, 12 to 16 inches long.

These started a recall of other devices used with both horses and cattle. A wire muzzle hanging from a peg told of the days when horses and cattle were muzzled to keep them from biting off the stalks of corn while cultivating it. The one found had been a 'boughten' one that the farmer had repaired with strands of bailing wire. A muzzle used to wean a calf also was found.

Two oldtime feed bags were found in a storeroom. They were used to feed harnessed and hitched horses when feedtime came. Perhaps the remembered expression, "It's time to put on the feedbag" came from here.

A handmade bootjack conjured up the image of a man wearing high topped leather boots. A narrow jar was found with some hat pins standing in it and we were reminded of the time when women wore their hair long and in braids wound about the top of the head. Their hats were fastened on by thrusting these long pins through both the crown of the hat and the braids.

On the joists of a storage shed near an old dwelling a set of quilting frames, bored with many holes, were found with what must have been thirty years of accumulated dust on them. In an occasional old living room or in the one time large kitchen there still may be found staples or rings in the ceiling from which sets of quilting frames once were suspended to be 'raised' when not in use.

Quilting still is practiced by elderly groups of women, generally a church group. At the Pinckneyville Thresherman Convention eight women were busily at work around a framed quilt supported on trestles. There were many interested observers looking on, pausing to admire the skill of the workers.

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A twitch and shears hanging on pegs in an old feedway brought memories of a regular springtime task when it was time to trim and clip the mane and tails of mules. The hair of the ears came in for attention. The twitch firmly attached to the mule's upper lip made him strangely docile. A dehorning device indicated the fate that then awaited young horned cattle. Dehorning calves was a task distincly disliked.

A log maul, some gluts and an iron wedge served to remind those viewing them of the stupendous task of splitting rails and building fences to inclose fields, newly cleared.

A cane stripper brought back memories of many a sorghum patch and of molasses making time.

A small clay pipe with a cane stem found in an attic reminded one of the time before cigarettes when that was the popular method of smoking. The pipe and stem also served to bring the mind the fact that Southern Illinois once was one of the nation's great tobacco growing regions.

A crosscut saw held in wall brackets suggested the never ending need for firewood for heating the house and cooking. It also reminded the writer of a season in a logging camp.

There were many other objects to tell bits of a story. Old scales (steelyards), mustache cups, coffee mills, boring machines, corn knives, bits of cider presses, turkey feather dusters, hall hatracks, steel frames for spectacles, dinner bells, conch shells, flat irons, curling irons, and a hundred other artifacts that add detail to the story of how people lived.

9 - 23 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Between 400 and 500 school people are expected on Southern Illinois University campus Thursday (Sept. 29) when a financial accounting workshop is held for administrators.

Sponsored by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and SIU's department of educational administration, the workshop will deal with financial accounting for federal funds and methods of school district financial accounting. Dale E. Kaiser of the department of educational administration will preside.

Following a message by Ray Page, state superintendent of public instruction, at 9:40 a.m., there will be panel presentations headed by A.R. Evans, assistant state superintendent; Allen Dye and Roy Ricketts of the Peoria Public Schools; and Tom Loobey and John L. Kirby of Page's office.

Participants will select one of three workshops sessions to attend during the afternoon. They are: Machine Financial Accounting, with panelists William Armstrong of Marion, Roy Ricketts of Peoria, and Victor Anderson of Granite City; Manual Financial Accounting, with panelists Allen Dye of Peoria, Clifford Berry of the state office, Harry Boyd of SIU and Lois McConkey of Chester; Pegboard Financial Accounting, with panelists Loren Eddleman of Union County, Tom Loobey of the state office, Janet Shoat of Anna, and Maxine King of Anna-Jonesboro.

Dean Elmer J. Clark of the College of Education will open the meeting at 9:35 a.m. with an address of welcome.

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9 - 23 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. 23 -- Southern Illinois University has an operating budget totalling $60,464,669 for the second year of the current biennium, according to figures approved today by the University Board of trustees.

The internal budget is $8,464,259 larger than the budget for the 1965-66 fiscal year. President Delyte W. Morris told the board the increase is to provide for a substantial rise in enrollment, salary adjustments for faculty and staff, costs of operation and maintenance of new buildings, generally higher operating costs resulting from a greater volume of activities and increases in prices of goods and services.

The University's anticipated operating income for the year is shown as $43,540,893 from legislative appropriation and tuition charges; $7,951,114 from operation of auxiliary enterprises such as residence halls, and $8,986,500 in restricted accounts, including $779,500 in student activity fees.

Personal services will account for 76 per cent of the state-appropriated funds, the same as for the 1965-66 fiscal year.

Budget allocations for 1966-67 were approved by the board to include:

Educational and general expenses, $51,129,115; Auxiliary Enterprises, $7,937,276; University Student Activities, $779,500; and Student Aid (scholarships, grants, fees and fellowships), $618,778.

During the year the University hopes to place three additional buildings in operation on the Edwardsville campus and three new structures on the Carbondale campus.

9 - 23 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Strict enforcement of housing and motor vehicle regulations greeted students at Southern Illinois University's Carbondale campus as they arrived to start the Fall quarter.

The University Board of Trustees in 1956 established regulations limiting the use of motor vehicles by undergraduates. In 1963 it stated that single undergraduate students not residing with parents or guardians will be permitted to reside only in those accommodations which have been and continue to be classified by the administration as Accepted Living Centers.

"We are moving toward more adequate enforcement of housing regulations because there have been too many violations," said University President Delyte W. Morris. "There have been too many applications for permission to live in unsupervised housing, particularly since our latest count shows there are more than 1,000 vacancies existing in accepted living centers where there is a wide range in prices and facilities.

On the subject of motor vehicles Morris said: "Unfortunately there has been a substantial increase in the number of motor vehicles, including motorcycles, acquired by students. This creates safety hazards, noise and parking problems, as well as violating the letter and spirit of the board's policy. We are moving to tighten enforcement."

The president pointed out both housing and motor vehicle regulations over the years have been spelled out in literature mailed to students and parents.

University Dean of Students Jack Graham said requests for exceptions from the supervised housing requirements are being received and evaluated. Each student will have the opportunity to discuss his case in a personal interview and have the right of appeal if denied.

In a parallel move to improve the adequacy and quality of student housing, President Morris said a continuing study of residence halls is being made.

"Approval for the 1966-67 school year will not be granted any housing unit which does not meet University requirements.

"The Board of Trustees drafted its housing regulations to reassure parents and to permit the orderly conduct of our basic purpose, the education of young America," Morris said.

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9 - 23 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Ten visiting professors will bring special knowledge and skills to Southern Illinois University during the academic year. Their appointments were approved today by the board of trustees, in session here.

In other action the board approved contracts for six professors, six associate professors and 19 assistant professors to become members of the University's continuing faculty. They will replace faculty members who have resigned or strengthen departments in which there has been an increase in student load.

Four faculty appointments were made in the department of nursing at East St. Louis and ten appointments were approved for a special teacher-counselor research project sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity in that city.

Visiting professors include A. Craig Baird, professor of speech at State University of Iowa; Willard Beaulac, formerly an ambassador to South American countries; Clarence A. Berdahl, a State Department consultant on governmental problems; Matthew Black of the University of Pennsylvania English faculty.

Gustav Bohstedt, former chief of animal industries at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; J. Frank Dame, former president of Jones College, Florida; Michel Debost, flute soloist with the Paris Conservatory Orchestra; Miss Grace M. Henderson, former dean of Home Economics at Pennsylvania State; Paul Mann, director of the Paul Mann Actors Workshop; and Herbert Marshall, a director for motion picture films produced in India.

Marshall, Dame, Bohstedt and Berdahl are joing the University in the fall quarter, the others will arrive later in the academic year.

Joining the nursing department faculty are Mrs. Maxine Chambers of the University of Tennessee, Mrs. Barbara Jean Jenkins of the Malcolm Bliss Mental Health Center, St. Louis; Miss Mary Ann Pollo of St. Joseph's Hospital, Alton, and Mrs. Jessie M. Wilson, assistant director of nursing at the St. Joseph Hospital School of Nursing.

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Personnel to staff a special research project in East St. Louis were approved by the board. The program, sponsored by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, seeks data on the problems of young men and women from low income families who also were low achievers in high school. The faculty for this experiment in higher education is headed by Hyman Frankel of SIU and includes ten hand-picked teacher-counselors. Five have college degrees and five do not. Of the ten, two are former inmates of California correctional institutions.

Edward W. Crosby, assistant director of the Community Action Council, Akron, Ohio, was approved as assistant project director of the East St. Louis program. Salaries for the project are paid from special funds.

Changes in assignment approved by the board include David Christensen of the geography department to serve also as assistant dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, John K. Leasure to serve as chairman of plant industries, in the School of Agriculture, and James BeMiller to serve as acting chairman of the department of chemistry.

Promotions to the academic rank of professor were approved for John S. Rendleman and Harold L. Cohen. Glenn E. Wills was advanced to associate professor.

9 - 23 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL. --Southern Illinois University's board of trustees awarded a contract for Carbondale Campus water line extensions but rejected bids for completion of a water-transmission system at Edwardsville in its meeting here Friday (Sept. 23).

The Edwardsville project includes construction of a pumping station and access roads to it. The station would serve a water line already installed from Edwardsville's city treatment plant to the campus. Edwardsville Campus architects said bids were above estimates and incomplete on one part of the job.

Plains Construction Co. of Carbondale was awarded a $36,357 contract to install extensions to three existing lines on the Carbondale Campus. One, a 12-inch line, will extend the campus main to the "polyspheroid" water tower built jointly by SIU and the city of Carbondale.

A second line will serve a new Wildlife Research area and proposed football field site west of the campus, and a third extension will run west of the Arena along the loop road to a point south of the campus lake.

Associate Architect Alf Skaret said the third line will replace one running across the Campus Lake bed. The old line, which has been an occasional source of trouble, will be abandoned.

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9 - 27 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2278

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Twenty area high schools have enrolled vocal groups in the High School Choral Clinic to be held at Southern Illinois University Saturday, Oct. 8, according to Robert Kingsbury, clinic director.

Guest conductor for the clinic will be Wiley Housewright, professor of music education at Florida State University, who will also direct the evening concert which will close the day's activities. The University Choir and the University Male Glee Club, both directed by Kingsbury, will appear on the program in addition to the massed high school singers, a girls' chorus and a male chorus.

Accompanist for the concert will be Stephen Hamilton, a first-term freshman music student from Boone, Iowa. The public is invited to attend without charge. The program will be presented in Shryock Auditorium, starting at 6:30 p.m.

Participating choirs and their directors will come from the following high schools:

Anna-Jonesboro, Helen Clifton, director; Ashley Twp. District 100, Paul E. Daniels; Bridgeport, Robert D. Climer; Cairo High School, Jacqueline Cocke; Carterville, Linda Dimitrijevich; DuQuoin, Donald C. Loucke; Egyptian High School, Ullin, Edna Walker; Fairfield, Mary Widick; Highland, Lester L. Davis; Madison, Valerie Stevens.

Marion, Yolande Peterson; Nashville, Arthur L. Schmittler; North Clay Community High School, Louisville, Richard A. Nagel; Ridgway, Paul Cotton; Salem, Charlotte Holt; Sesser Community Unit Schools, Lloyd E. Collins; Shawnee High School, Wolf Lake, Meta Cozby; Sparta, Barbara Emling; University School, Carbondale, Charles Taylor.

9 - 29 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

HAAG RETURNS TO SIU AG SCHOOL

CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. --Herman M. Haag, professor of agricultural economics, has returned to Southern Illinois University after a year as an agricultural specialist in Mexico.

Five months of his time was spent with the Statistical Reporting Service of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture. In this assignment he studied methods for speeding up the processing of production estimates and for improving sources of data.

During the remaining time, he served as guest professor of agricultural economics with the Monterey Institute of Technology's School of Agriculture.

There, he taught agricultural marketing and designed a program for liberalizing curricula by increasing the number of elective courses.

While teaching, Haag observed the Mexican students in agricultural marketing having difficulty with their American textbooks which were written in English and which pertained only to conditions of the United States. He is writing a Spanish textbook on the marketing of agricultural products in Mexico.

One-half of the book has been mimeographed and bound and is now in use in Mexican classrooms. Haag, who is still writing the other half, expects the text also to be used by other Latin American schools of agriculture.

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9 - 29 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Classrooms and laboratories at Southern Illinois University operate on a six-day, 61-hour week and "we like it that way."

"It has been a happy marriage of convenience and necessity," said University President Delyte W. Morris. "Convenience to students whose college attendance depends upon establishing blocks of hours in which to work, and necessity to gain maximum use of facilities for a maximum number of students. The working students--approximately 7,000 of them each year--need the added income; we need their services; and the people of Illinois need the additional classroom spaces thus provided."

Southern's maximum use of classroom space places it in the top one per cent of the nation's public degree-granting institutions, according to the calculations of Doi and Scott in their manual, "Studies of Space Utilization in Colleges and Universities." The University also ranks at the top of Illinois public universities with an average classroom use of 39.92 hours per week. The Illinois State Board of Higher Education suggests a standard of 30 hours per week for classroom use, based on 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. scheduling week.

"Forty-three per cent of the classes at the University's Edwardsville campus meet after 5 p.m.," Morris said. "This enables residents of the populous St. Clair-Madison Counties area to work full-time during a regular work week and as commuters, to pursue degree-earning studies through regular university attendance."

Sixteen per cent of the Carbondale campus class hours are scheduled after 5 p.m., according to a report made for the state higher board. Every student is expected to take either Saturday morning or evening classes as part of his schedule.

The 61-hour classroom scheduling week--classes start as early as 7 a.m. and some finish as late aa 10 p.m., plus four hours scheduling on Saturday morning--gives a degree of flexibility to students and faculty alike, Morris said. "It avoids a grade school type of regimentation in which class follows class, broken only by recess and lunch periods. It helps meet some of the problems created by 'bigness.'"

9 - 29 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

FILLERS

Southern Illinois University once had a Department of Rural Education for training teachers for one-room country schools.

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The late Thelma Kellogg, long-time Southern Illinois University faculty member, provided in her will $20,000 for an SIU scholarship fund.

****

Felts Hall, Southern Illinois University residence hall, was named for the late William Troy Felts, long-time head of the SIU mathematics department.

****

The late John M. Pierce, for many years head of the Southern Illinois University foreign languages department, is said to have been the model for a leading character in "All American," a play by Pulitzer Prize winning novelist Robert Lewis Taylor, a student of Prof. Pierce while attending SIU.

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The 40-acre Lake-on-the-Campus provides outdoor recreation for students on Southern Illinois University's Carbondale Campus.

****

Classes are scheduled from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. at Southern Illinois University.

****

Training for municipal policemen is provided each summer at Southern Illinois University's Little Grassy Facilities.

****

Among 476 students from 75 foreign nations studying at Southern Illinois University are 56 working on doctorates.

****

Harrisburg businessman Kenneth L. Davis is chairman of the Southern Illinois University Board of Trustees.

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Southern Illinois University encompasses two colleges, eight schools, six divisions, six institutes, and a separate department of nursing.

****

The $4.6 million dollar University Center on Southern Illinois University's Carbondale Campus is paid for by student activitiy fees.

****

Southern Illinois University has 210 general classrooms, 117 teaching laboratories, and more than 75,000 square feet of research laboratory space.

****

Private investors have put more than $7 million into off-campus housing for students attending Southern Illinois University in Carbondale.

****

Tuition for Illinois residents at Southern Illinois University is $42 per quarter.

****

Southern Illinois University's Graduate School offers master's degree work in 46 fields and doctor of philosophy programs in 18 areas.

****

A two-year program in Mortuary Science is offered at Southern Illinois University's Vocational Technical Institute.

****

Southern Illinois University's Community Develcpment Service assists citizens in planning programs for their communities.

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9 - 29 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Wildlife researchers at Southern Illinois University have started an investigation into the habits and habitats of bats.

More specifically, they're interested in the bats that flit through the night skies of Southern Illinois, perhaps as many as 12 different species of them. What the researchers want to know first of all is where the bats are at.

Willard Klimstra, director of the SIU Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory, has said that downstate residents knowing the whereabouts of bats can be of great help in the project by writing to him.

Bats are secretive and hard to find, but they often roost in caves, mines, quarries, trees, or attics in houses and churches. The only mammals who have the the knack of true flight, they are of interest to zoologists because of their unusual habits, their role in controlling insects, their relation to disease and their built-in "radar" system which allows them to fly blind without bumping into things.

Klimstra and graduate assistant Steve Humphrey of Murphysboro, plan detailed studies of bats after a first-stage survey of their distribution throughout Southern Illinois.

One of the most populous bat roosts known in the region exists no longer, Klimstra said. It was located right on the SIU campus, in the lofty, 79-year old attic of Old Main building. The colony was evicted to make way for a rifle range.

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9 - 29 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --English and American scientists appear to be doing the most advanced poultry research, according to Scott W. Hinners, Southern Illinois University professor of animal industries.

Hinners spent six days in Kiev, Russia, attending the 13th World Poultry Conference August 14-20. He was one of 200 voting delegates among the more than 500 Americans who attended the sessions of the World Poultry Science Association. Attendance topped 3,000 from all parts of the world.

The SIU faculty member said he paid particular attention to the discussions on poultry nutrition. Classifying the English and American scientists as doing the best poultry research, he ranked the Japanese very high. As papers were presented, simultaneous translations into English, German, Russian and French were provided.

Of particular interest during the conference was a tour of a state-owned turkey farm located 40 miles from Kiev. The 300 delegates invited on the tour were required to don white robes and rubber boots before entering.

"The equipment being used at the farm was about 10 years behind that of the United States. Their incubators were adequate but representative of the kind used in the United States in the 1930s," he said.

A large poultry exposition contributed to by all the countries involved in the conference was constructed in Kiev. Russian farmers for miles around were given a day off to attend the event. Hinners considered this a fine opportunity for Russia to show its people what can be done within the poultry industry.

Since poultry lends itself well to large-scale farming, it is expected that Russia will stress poultry production much more in the future, Hinners said. Hosting the world conference and the exposition allowed Russia to see first-hand the equipment and practices being used by Western countries. It also put Russia in contact with equipment manufacturers from all parts of the world.

Eggs on the retail market in Kiev were selling for $1.20 per dozen, but their taste was "horribly disappointing," Hinners said. "Most of the Russian food lacks flavor, and the daily diet contains a lot of fat."

During his week in Russia, Hinners made this observation. "The people seem apathetic and frustrated, and I don't believe they're happy. They are suspicious and afraid of Americans. One thing for sure, though, they love their opera."

Prior to and after the congress, Hinners, his wife Mary and their son, Scott, traveled through Western Europe. -30-

9 - 29 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Southern Illinois farmers should give their corn harvesters early attention in preparing for this year's impending corn harvest, says J. J. Paterson, Southern Illinois University agricultural engineer. The advice seems doubly important because increasing moisture in the fields is tending to delay maturity and the summer drouth damaged the corn crop in many parts of the region.

Poorly filled ears, short or weak stalks, and the possibility of stalk rot causing lodging and stalk breakage will mean harvesting problems. These will call for careful adjustment of the machine to the local situation and running the machinery at a rate that will assure the highest possible recovery of grain, Paterson says. With the existing possibility that every hour of field time will be vital to a good harvest, conditioning the machine ahead of time will be important. This involves checking the equipment for worn parts and making repairs, cleaning and lubricating the machine, and making proper adjustments.

The pressure of getting the corn harvested while field conditions are suitable for machinery operation also calls for continual alertness to avoid accidents. Mechanical corn harvesters are among the most dangerous of farm machines, Paterson says.

Here are some safety hints in addition to having the machine in good running condition.

1. Keep all the guards and shields in place on moving parts to reduce the danger of getting clothing caught.

2. Always stop and disengage the tractor power take-off on a picker, or shut off the operation of the combine, before leaving the seat to adjust or unclog the machine.

3. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for operation because farm equipment makers build the machinery with safety and efficiency in mind.

4. Keep children away from the machines.

5. Avoid moving corn harvesting machines along public roads as much as possible. If necessary, do it during daylight hours and place red flags and reflective insignia conspicuously on the machine.

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9 - 29 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 681 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

THE VANISHING MULE

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Today a mule in harness was seen dragging small tree trunks from a clearing in Maryland to the cabin where they would be cut into stove-length firewood. The last mules remembered before the one of today were those in the live stock exhibit at the DuQuoin State Fair in August, 1965. Those were not in harness, being at the time only show mules. After earnest effort at recall, the next ones prior to that were a team drawing a sideboard load of freshly picked cotton from the farm to a gin near Cairo in Alexander County.

Driving through the countryside a few years ago, one occasionally saw an aged specimen calmly feeding in some pasture where a kindhearted owner had turned him to graze. Perhaps he had been given that easy existence out of the owners gratitude for work done in earlier years. The farm's mule population vanished slowly, since it is not unusual for a mule to live beyond 20 years.

Recalling those times when mules were commonplace in Southern Illinois and on southward but have now practically disappeared in about all areas, one is led to the conclusion that they are moving to join the procession of vanishing Americana. Apparently they soon will be on a list that includes kerosene lamps, oxen, top buggies, oldtime photograph albums, stereoscopes, sleighs, double shovel plows, long handled underwear, dried apples, turnip holes, Saturday nights in country towns, straight razors, rural schools and pie suppers, to name only a few. For practically all purposes except riding and racing, horses apparently are not far behind them.

Time was when mules were an American institution, becoming an important element in farm life about the end of the Revolutionary War and remaining so for about 175 years. In some sections the mule still is an important factor in farming. This is especially true in those sections where small cotton and tobacco farmers predominate.

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There were several mules in the colonies before the Revolution. Wherever introduced they won favor with farmers, particularly those of the South. Washington and Jefferson commented favorably upon their use and urged its increase. Washington was especially active in his advocacy and asked our representative in Spain to make inquiry and to see if jacks and jennets could be had from there. When this came to the attention of the King of Spain two jacks and two jennets were sent to Washington, though there was a Spanish law prohibiting their export. One jack died en route. The other jack and the two jennets arrived at Washington's Mt. Vernon plantation in February, 1786. The surviving jack, a large and well formed one, was given the name of Royal Gift. In the first season he sired 15 mules. In the following November a second noted Jack, given the name of the Knight of Malta, arrived. Both were large, well formed jacks that transmitted their characteristics to their progeny. In the mule realm they hold places much like that of Justin Morgan in the horse world.

The AMERICAN FARMER, one of the nation's earliest farm papers, extolled the virtues of the mule, saying that it is hardier, more disease resistant and likewise withstood heat along with the abuse and negligence of farmhands much better than horses. The paper also said mules could exist on less and rougher feed than horses. Observation and experimentation proved part of these true. Mules accordingly became the favorites of cotton and tobacco growers just at the time when both these crops were expanding rapidly.

While planters and tenant farmers could have grown at least part of their needs they found it more convenient and profitable to buy mules from regions outside the cotton and tobacco growing belts where conditions for their rearing were best. Since Kentucky, Missouri and Southern Illinois were such regions, they came to be important sources for mules. In Kentucky, mule raising became so general that those interested in horses complained that the raising of mules greatly retarded the breeding of race horses. In Missouri the raising of mules became a major industry, one that caused that state and mules to become associated in legend. In Illinois the raising of

mules became of great importance in the southern counties, those below the National Road. People in the remainder of the state are referred to as having "a contempt for the mule as profound as it was unreasoning."

Older men, raised on farms, will recall the mule crop that came each spring and will recall the mule buyers who came about regularly to buy and gather mules for resale to southern farmers or to grazers who kept them to grow for another year or more. They will recall the sales barns and the droves of mules gathered there for resale to southern buyers. Some may recall the shipment of these mules by river boats, by rail, or by their being taken in droves over the roadways to the South. An indication of the extent to which this was practiced is the fact that herds of as many as 500, are recorded as passing through Greenville, S.C. These droves would be preceded by a rider on horseback or in a buggy and would be followed by a rider or riders on horseback to urge stragglers along. The price for these mules varied with the price of cotton but averaged well above that of horses of comparable age.

For the past several springs the writer does not recall seeing a mule foal in the southern counties of Illinois and has not, for many years seen the once familiar posters attached to trees, posts or livery stable fronts telling that a certain farmer kept a "Spanish" jack for breeding purposes. Enfield has its annual "Mule Day." Some years, however, a span of working mules cannot be found to lead the parade.

Nevertheless, the lore of the mule remains. Once the outcast and pariah of the North and favorite of the South, the mule has practically vanished from Southern Illinois, likewise from Missouri. The animal that could not point with pride to his ancestry nor hope for distinction from posterity is mostly a memory. Such questions as "Why does Missouri stand at the head of the nation's mule raising industry?" and its trite answer-"Because it is not safe to stand any other place," have lost their significance to most persons. Only a few old men can recall the days, endless in both number and length, that they spent following a tireless team of mules behind a walking plow, occasionally being able to say "I broke two acres of ground yesterday." You figure the mileage.

9 - 30 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Two baby deer, survivors of painful run-ins with civilization, are the sentimental attractions of a new zoo at Southern Illinois University.

The fawns--"Scamper" and "Bambi"--are part of a family of whitetails now in residence at a children's menagerie established at SIU's Little Grassy Lake camp site. Scamper, barely a month old, is one of three deers donated by Giant City State Park. Her mother died during the transition and she has a gimpy hind leg suffered in the move. Her father and a sister are doing well in their new home.

Bambi, three months, is already a public figure after a near-fatal encounter with a mowing machine at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. Don Autrey, SIU graduate student working on the refuge at the time, nursed the fawn back to health after a 40-stitch operation to sew up the wound in its side. Now he has given Bambi to the Little Grassy family.

Other members of the zoo cast are four tame mallard ducks, a pair of Muscovy ducks and a peacock, all from Ft. Massac State Park. All except Scamper reside in a fenced enclosure not far from the horse stables at the SIU camp.

Scamper has his own pen behind the home of James Lipe, SIU building and grounds supervisor at the Little Grassy camp complex. Lipe's wife, June, and three children have been taking turns feeding him from a baby bottle. The feedings are being supplemented with penicillin to combat the leg injury.

The zoo will be for school children and handicapped youngsters who attend SIU camping sessions at Little Grassy each summer. Still to be added, according to Little Grassy Facilities coordinator William Price, are swans, a tom turkey, rabbits, a goat, a peahen and a new companion for the widowed buck.

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9 - 30 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Myrl Alexander, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, will keynote a midwestern conference of prison wardens here Monday (Oct. 3) through Friday.

The conference, sponsored by the American Correctional Association, will draw wardens and penal officials from 22 states and Washington D.C. The main theme will be new directions in prison management and administration.

James Hughes, staff member of Southern Illinois University's Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, will coordinate the conference, to be held at Carbondale's Holiday Inn.

Alexander, onetime head of the SIU Center who was appointed the nation's top prison administrator in 1964, will speak on "The Upsurge of Interest and New Developments in Corrections." His talk will be at the opening (1:30 p.m.) conference session, to be chaired by Ross Randolph, director of the Illinois Department of Public Safety.

Among other workshop speakers and discussion leaders during the week will be Maurice Sigler of Lincoln, Neb., president of the Warden's Association of America; Sanford Bates, former director of the Bureau of Prisons; William Amos, assistant director of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia and E. Preston Sharp, general secretary of the American Correctional Association.

The heads of prison systems in three states will speak--Sanger Powers of Wisconsin, Gus Harrison of Michigan, and Bernard Dolnick of Indiana.

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9 - 30 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. --Grace M. Henderson, dean emerita of the College of Home Economics at Pennsylvania State University, has been appointed visiting professor in the School of Home Economics at Southern Illinois University, to serve as acting dean for the period Jan. 15 to June 1, 1967.

Miss Henderson will direct the home economics program here during the absence of Dean Eileen E. Quigley, who has been granted a sabbatical leave for travel, study and writing.

Miss Henderson, who was born near Superior, Nebraska, received the bachelor of science degree from the University of Nebraska, the master of science degree from the University of Chicago, and the doctor of philosophy degree from Ohio State University. She also did graduate studies at Kansas State University and the University of Wisconsin.

For two years before her appointment in 1946 as head of home economics at Penn State she served as head of the home economics department at the University of Arkansas. She previously had extensive experience in home demonstration, extension and adult homemaking education in Nebraska, Kansas and West Virginia, and had taught at Cornell University. She retired in 1965.

She has been active in many professional organizations and in 1962 served as chairman for a national conference on Continuing Education for Women sponsored by the American Council on Education.

Under her leadership, home economics at Penn State was expanded from a department to a separate college.

9 - 30 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Illinois Superintendent of Public Instruction Ray Page predicted here Thursday (Sept. 29) that Illinois would rank first in both implementation and quality of programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act at the end of the first fiscal year of operation.

Page spoke at a one-day financial accounting workshop for school administrators at Southern Illinois University. It was attended by 300 school people from Southern Illinois.

Page brought up the Illinois programs as he pointed to the increased task brought upon schools in financial accounting for federal funds, as well as state funds for such programs as special education, and transportation.

He said nearly 1,000 projects with 902 school districts participating have been approved in the state under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act during the fiscal year. Most districts have requested library books while many have sought audio-visual materials, he added.

Page said "we're moving fast and it is essential to get every cent out of the tax dollar for education." He said school people who fail to attend workshops, conferences and other meetings lose much of their efficiency.

He produced figures to show changes in Illinois education during the past 20 years. During the period, school districts have been cut from 12,000 to 1,347. Public school teachers have increased from 46,000 to 89,500 and the number of pupils has grown from 1,160,000 to 2,100,000. Expenses have increased from $170 million to $1.2 billion, or from $150, to $550 per pupil.

9 - 30 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Southern Illinois University's two-year aviation technology school will be open to the public during Open House at the Southern Illinois Airport Sunday (Oct. 2).

Student guides will be stationed in the classrooms, laboratories and hangar section of the program's structure at the airport from noon to 6 p.m., according to Coordinator Edmund A. DaRosa.

One of only eight university-connected aviation technical schools in the nation, the program is located in its own 240- by 180-foot building at the airport north of route 13 between Carbondale and Murphysboro.

It is the newest of 27 programs in SIU's Vocational-Technical Institute, and opened last year with 20 students. Enrollment this fall is 95.

Students are trained as aviation maintenance personnel for airlines, general aviation, repair stations, and corporate aircraft. Graduates receive the Associate in Technology degree from SIU and are prepared for the Federal Aviation Agency airframe and power plant license.

The airport open house will feature displays and flights by airlines, the U.S. Air Force and Navy, and the National Aeronautical and Space Agency, including the Mercury and Gemini vehicles.

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10 - 3 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --"You may have heard complaints that they are taking away our trailers, our apartments, and our motorcycles at Southern Illinois University."

So says a letter from University President Delyte W. Morris to the parents of undergraduates students living away from home. In it he explains the reasons why the University must have regulations which protect an academic community and encourage its pursuit of learning.

The letter explains that the University is responsible for "wisely expending more than 60 million dollars this year in order that 25,000 young men and women can further their educations.

"There seems to be a mistaken idea that the only accepted living centers which provide the safety, sanitation and supervision required for all undergraduates living away from home are the luxury-type dormitories which have sprung up in the Carbondale area, some of which charge luxury prices," Morris said.

"This is not the case. Many private residences and small residence halls offering facilities to students are on the accepted list, charge lower rentals, and have vacancies listed with the Housing section of the Student Affairs Office." A nickel-a-ride bus service links these accepted living centers to the campus.

Turning to the problem of motorcycles, Morris said:

"At first the motorcycle seemed to be merely an extension of the bicycle, traditional method of transportation for students. Then the sound of ambulance sirens was heard with disquieting frequency. There were injuries and deaths.

"There was another jarring note in the sound of cycle exhausts. Ownership of such vehicles seemed to engender a certain irresponsibility among some students which sent them roaring off through the night, forgetting the stake you as parents and taxpayers had invested in their education."

President Morris said it was a "logical decision" by the board of trustees to include motorcycles in the regulations restricting student use of motor vehicles and that the decision was communicated to all students well in advance of the Fall quarter.

Assuring parents that the Housing Office would assist any student to find accepted housing within the family budget, Morris said:

"There is no reason for any student now enrolled to feel insecure if his primary reason for attending the University is to obtain an education." -30-

10 - 3 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Southern Illinois University's first four-week Police Training Course will open at the SIU Little Grassy facility on Sunday, October 23.

The course, offered by the Division of Technical and Adult Education and SIU Safety Center, is certified by the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board under provisions of the Illinois Police Training Act adopted at the last session of the General Assembly.

The act provides for reimbursement of departments for the fees of participating officers from communities which have adopted the appropriate ordinance, according to Glenn E. Wills, SIU adult education supervisor.

Included in the 160 hours of instruction will be traffic problems and control, firearms, Illinois criminal law, collection and preservation of evidence, handling juveniles, civil rights, fingerprinting, and recognizing and handling abnormal persons.

Instructors will include enforcement officials from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, State Police and Department of Public Safety, Secretary of State's office, National Automobile Theft Bureau, U.S. Secret Service, and the SIU Security Office.

The $200 fee includes housing, food and supplies for the participating officers, according to Wills. Deadline for registration is October 20.

Further information on the course is available from the Division of Technical and Adult Education or Safety Center, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, 62901.

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10 - 3 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Increasing emphasis on community treatment as a bridge from prison life to release was cited today by federal prison chief Myrl Alexander as part of the new look in criminal corrections.

Alexander, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, spoke Monday (Oct. 2) to a midwestern conference of prison wardens and administrators. The week-long conference, sponsored by the American Correctional Administration and coordinated by Southern Illinois University Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, is keyed to new directions in prison administration.

Alexander said 500 federal prisoners are now engaged in a work release program whereby they spend days at work in communities and return to their cells at night. He said 19 states have adopted work release programs in their prisons.

The Federal system also is operating six Pre-Release Guidance Centers for selected juvenile offenders. The "half-way houses" are professionally staffed and designed as intermediate steps between prison and parole.

Among other changes underway in corrections, Alexander said, is a trend to "treatment orientation" for guards.

"Today we stand at the threshold of a new era in corrections and the administration of justice," Alexander said. "Three factors give us hope: an increase in public awareness, promising new techniques, and a growing effort to understand the forces at work and to do something about them."

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10 - 4 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Two of Southern Illinois University's top administrators have been elected to the board of directors of the Central Midwestern Regional Educational Laboratory, Inc., according to an announcement by Executive Director Wade M. Robinson.

University President Delyte W. Morris and Robert W. MacVicar, vice president for academic affairs, will be installed at the annual board of directors meeting in St. Louis on Wednesday, October 5.

An independent not-for-profit corporation, CEMREL is one of several similar organizations set up across the nation to initiate, support and encourage research on the educational process and to reduce the time interval between discoveries and their application to the public and private classrooms of the region.

CEMREL was chartered in November, 1965, and funded initially by Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It is independently governed by its board of directors from a four-state area and serves a region of nearly ten million people in Kentucky, central and western Tennessee, eastern Missouri and Southern Illinois. A central office is maintained in St. Louis with area offices in Carbondale, Bowling Green, Ky., and Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.

Morris has been president of Southern Illinois University for 18 years, during which it has gone from a teacher-training school with 3,000 students to the twentieth largest university in the United States with 25,000 students.

MacVicar joined the University in 1964. He had served 21 years on the faculty of Oklahoma State University, the last 11 as dean of the Graduate School and the last seven years as a vice president. His post at SIU gives him responsibility for all instructional, research and publications programs of the University.

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10 - 4 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Harry Belafonte, internationally famed singer, will headline the Southern Illinois University Homecoming Show in the spacious SIU Arena at 8 p.m. Friday, Oct. 28.

Appearing with Belafonte, who made folk singing a national art form with an approach described as vital, new and entertaining, is comedian Nipsey Russell, Greek singer Nana Mouskouri, and the Belafonte Singers.

Tickets, at $3, $2, and $1, go on sale at 7 a.m. Monday (Oct. 3) at the information desk in SIU's University Center. Only the west door of the center will be opened for the opening of the ticket sale.

Tickets can be ordered by writing Student Activity Center, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, enclosing check and stamped, self-addressed envelope and revealing how many tickets are desired at what price. Checks should be made to SIU Homecoming.

The show will feature Belafonte singing songs of people from all over the world. Most of the songs will be new.

For the first time in a concert appearance Belafonte will have Russell as a featured performer. Russell, who once was a regular on the Les Crane television show, since has appeared on TV as a performing comedian and a guest on panel shows.

His featured singer, Miss Mouskouri, is described as having a refreshingly original style, with a faultlessly accurate voice with unusually wide range.

The Belafonte Singers, whom Belafonte founded more than three years ago, will back him with the necessary vocal aid in many of his selections.

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10 - 6 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois

CARBONDALE, ILL. --With the new school year barely three weeks old, Southern Illinois University's admissions office has already sent out a 1967 alert to high school seniors.

Admissions Director Leslie Chamberlin said seniors planning to attend SIU next fall should start acting now. First step is a request to the office for an admissions packet. Additional information will be returned by mail.

All high school graduates ranking in the upper half of their classes are eligible to enroll during fall term. Adequate scores on entrance exams--the American College Testing Program--also are required.

Fall term admission for out-of-state students is restricted to those in the upper 40 per cent of their classes, plus adequate ACT test scores.

Students still in high school can be granted admission to SIU on a tentative basis, subject to completion of high school work.

The Carbondale Campus admissions office is open from 8-5 p.m. on weekdays and 8:30 a.m. to noon on Saturdays.

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10 - 6 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

MOWRY BATTLING
FIREBLIGHT, BANE
OF ORCHARDISTS

Fireblight, a bacterical disease of special concern to pear and apple orchardists in Illinois, is an important object of research by Prof. James B. Mowry, plant scientist who is superintendent of the Illinois Horticultural Experiment Station at Southern Illinois University. The station is a joint unit of SIU and the University of Illinois which both share Mowry's services. Most of his work is with tree fruits.

Jonathan is most subject to fireblight infection among the commercial varieties of apples produced in Illinois. It ranks as the second most important apple crop in Illinois. Golden and Red Delicious and winesap, other important commercial apple varieties, are more tolerant to the disease, Mowry says.

Fireblight practically nullified earlier attempts by Illinois orchardists to grow pears commercially, he points out. The more desirable pear varieties are highly susceptible to the disease under Illinois growing conditions, and more resistant lines are not yet ready for release and distribution. Mowry has been field testing pears at the station for the last 12 years, starting with about 100 different varieties. All but about 30 varieties already have died from fireblight.

The high humidity and high temperatures of late spring and early summer favor fireblight infection and make it a special problem in Southern Illinois, although it is present throughout the state. Developing resistant strains of apples and pears seems to be the main hope of beating the disease, according to Mowry. It cannot be controlled by regular spraying programs because it is a bacterial disease working in the plant tissue. Using systemic antibiotics, frequently as a spray, is somewhat effective, but the cost can be prohibitive in seasons of severe infection.

Mowry has been cross-breeding apple trees in the search for fireblight resistance for the last five years. There have been a few promising glimmers but

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the problem still is far from licked. He has found the highly susceptible Jonathan variety showed marked tolerance to fireblight infection when grafted on certain rootstocks of the Merton-Malling series which was selected at the East Malling Research Station in England. He found the resistance when testing the rootstocks for influence on tree sizes. Orchardists could obtain such resistant trees for planting on special orders from nurseries if they know exactly what grafted rootstock they want, Mowry says.

At present Mowry and his station crew are busy with improvements on an 18-by-40-foot plastic covered greenhouse at the station headquarters so the work on fireblight can be carried on year around. The work includes replacing old thin-sheet plastic on the building with rigid translucent fiberglass panels of greater durability, and installing thermostatically controlled ventilating and cooling systems to utilize a 300,000 BTU heating plant installed last year. The boiler, fired with propane gas, has sufficient capacity for sterilizing planting beds with steam when necessary. A large fan and a moist-pad air intake will provide cooling in warm weather.

Mowry says the greenhouse will enable him to artificially innoculate apple and pear seedling stock with fireblight bacteria to speed up the work of finding resistance to the disease. In the meantime orchardists will need to guard against fireblight as best they can. Mowry explains the disease may start in the apple blossoms during the spring and prevent fruiting, then move into the branches, causing the tell-tale dead leaves on the ends of some branches in the trees. Under severe infections, fruit trees may die as was common in some old pear orchards.

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10 - 6 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 682 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

BIRTHDAYS SERVE AS REMINDERS OF HISTORY

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Time has moved along at what seems to have been an ever increasing rate. It has reached an accumulated total of 79. Glancing back over these accumulated years, many happenings and incidents naturally are recalled. In fact the years have been crowded with them. After so long a time has passed, perhaps it is permissible to pause and muse a bit. The resulting conclusion is that the past 79 years compare in interesting and significant happenings very favorably with almost any other like period in recorded history. Some of the significant events and personalities that have come along are briefly noted here.

Radio, now an everyday affair, has come along during the period. At first we bought the parts and wired our own sets. The first radio the writer heard was the one he built. It was three years before the ready made commercial sets were better. Now it's television, in full color.

Telephones likewise have come into general use during a lifetime. The first telephone that came to the village of Texas City, six miles from Eldorado, in the very early 1890s, caused much discussion. Those not knowing tried to explain its workings. One explanation offered was, "the wire is hollow." This explanation was disputed by one observer who insisted that he had seen the wire cut across and there was no hole. After some days of tests and trial it was agreed that the thing worked, but just how remained much in doubt.

The Australian ballot came to Rector township in the November election of 1892 and was explained by a diagram drawn on a board at the end of the log house near which the wash kettles, wooden tubs, and washboard were on a sheltered bench.

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In this same interval of years the scourge of yellow fever was understood and brought under control. Likewise were malaria and Asiatic cholera. Labor came more into its own and the public's interest and sympathies became greater. This was in the face of an attitude very clearly expressed by one industrialist in the following words--"The right of the laboring man will be protected, not by the labor agitator but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country..."

The Panama Canal, linking the Atlantic and the Pacific, came in these years that one writer calls the good years. The unsinkable Titanic struck an iceberg and promptly sank, claiming its hundreds of victims.

The writings of Tarbell, Markham and Steffins directed attention toward the common man. Henry Ford set about making it possible for the working man to own an automobile. The X-ray came into use. The writer, then an SINU student, helped W.B. Davis, teacher of physics, set up the first set on campus in the tower of Altgeld Hall. Woodrow Wilson was voicing disapproval of child labor and commenting upon the use of automobiles.

On October 20, 1903, the Wright brothers made the first controlled power flight near Kitty Hawk. Eskimo Pies and the gramaphone came. Gibson Girl pictures were popular. The author wishes he had given his landlady the dollar she asked for a signed copy that hung on the wall of his room.

Emma Goldman, Edward Bok, Ida M. Tarbell, Russell Conwell and William Jennings Bryan were writing and going about the lyceum circuits lecturing to thousands. President McKinley was advocating 'the full dinner pail.' Mark Hanna was a controlling force in national politics. Jack London was writing his stories and stringing those that publishers returned on a clothes line in his basement. He later took them off the line to send out when publishers began to clamor for more. It was partly by this practice that he won the reputation as a prolific writer.

Heywood was brought to trial in Idaho for murder of the governor. He was defended by Clarence Darrow and prosecuted by William Borah in a trial that attracted

worldwide attention. Robert G. Ingersoll caused a ferment by his lectures on Biblical and church themes. Frank James went up and down Southern Illinois as a starter of horse races at county fairs.

People were singing "When You Wore a Tulip," "In The Good Old Summer Time," and other favorites that old timers will recall. The old ballad that began, "I'm Charles J. Guiteay, my name I'll ne'r deny-----" was still sung by a few.

Theodore Roosevelt was acting out his dictum--"Speak softly and carry a big stick." Edwin Markum's poem, "The Man with a Hoe," was being quoted. San Francisco, practically destroyed by earthquake and fire, was rebuilt quickly. The steamer, Eastland, turned over at the pier in Chicago and carried hundreds to their deaths. The Iroquois Theater in Chicago burned and added other hundreds. Dewey, Sampson, and Schley were adding to the laurels of our Navy. Lieutenant Batson was capturing Aguinaldo with the rifle that he gave to the SINU museum.

An occasional immigrant wagon still moved over the roadways going toward a vanishing west. A few are remembered drawn by oxen with livestock in tow and barnyard fowls in coops. Yes, and with some hungry-looking hounds lazily following under the rear of the wagon.

Railmaking had not ended on many a farm. Log houses and barns were still being built. Logs were still being rolled. Brush arbors were used for holding 'protracted' meetings and every two miles or so there was a country school where the literary society met and where debates, ciphering matches and spelling bees were held.

Top buggies, drawn by two horses, struggled through the almost impassable gumbo roads of Rector Bottom.

Those fortunate enough to have lived through those days will not soon forget them. What will another 79 years bring? Will as many other significant changes come?

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10 - 6 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Some 3,300 acres of southwestern Perry County, once regarded as a near-lifeless wasteland, will become Illinois' first public conservation area located exclusively on stripmine spoilbanks.

The State Conservation Department has started planning it from a base established in 11 years of site work by Southern Illinois University's Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory. That base is 920 acres of coal-stripped land near Pyatts, a package deeded to SIU in 1954 by the Truax-Traer Coal Company. By altering some of the harsher features of the site, by creating habitat more attractive to prime wildlife species, and by making the whole of it accessible to people, the Laboratory has transformed the Pyatts area into a model for future reclamation projects.

With its basic research completed and some major points proven, SIU has transferred ownership of the Pyatts package to the Conservation Department. The department has picked up 1,600 acres adjoining it and plans to buy more to make up the 3,300-acre conservation site.

The SIU project, headed by Cooperative Wildlife Laboratory Director Willard Klimstra and supported by the Illinois Coal Strippers Association, the Wildlife Management Institute and the Sport Fishing Institute, had a set of clear objectives at the outset.

They included finding out exactly what the site had to offer in terms of plant and animal life and the basic ecology of the region, and then to develop management programs based on the findings.

Klimstra wanted to see if such an area--steep, scraggly spoilbanks, acid and mineral-loaded ponds and nearly impassable approaches--could be made into semi-primitive recreation land that the public would use as such.

This was done on a development budget of less than $2,000 a year, and by such means as building four miles of access roads, installing eight boat landings and

-more-

slicing a mile of shoreline around the steepest of the pond banks.

Laboratory researchers levelled 13 miles of spoilbank crests, created 12 sites for annual plantings, cleared selected timber areas to provide wildlife food, planted 10,000 shrubs and trees and a half ton of grass and legume seed, and set 6,000 aquatic plants.

The returns were varied and uniformly good. Fishing--thanks to selective stocking of different species in the old pits--improved significantly. The quail population zoomed 500 per cent during the life of the project and rabbit numbers are far above original levels.

The research crews introduced beavers into the environment and they have flourished to the point where there is now a trappable surplus.

Hunters and fishermen (state game and fish laws apply, although the Laboratory exercised some controls on trapping) responded and a survey one year showed 2,000 users. Many of them came from St. Louis and Chicago areas.

The attraction is to a special breed of sportsmen, because the Pyatts project area is, as designed, mostly primitive. There is no drinking water or electricity and the terrain isn't recommended for cardiac cases. Nevertheless, some week-end campers have used it.

The return for SIU's Laboratory has included 22 reports, professional publications and master's degree theses by students who have done research there. The project has been reported at state and national meetings and members of the Laboratory staff have been asked to advise other agencies with plans to set up hunting and fishing areas where coal stripping has left the land in scarred desolation.

Although by law coal strippers now must reclaim their land for productive use after mining operations are completed, many "pre-law" areas such as Pyatts (stripping there started as early as 1932), still exist. Klimstra says the SIU project shows that with minimal expense and sound conservation strategy, such idle lands can be turned into semi-primitive recreation resources for an ever-demanding public.

The State Conservation Department agrees and its expanded project in the Pyatts area will be based on the SIU effort. Under the transfer agreement, SIU will continue to work there, in cooperation with the department, toward a comprehensive development plan.

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10 - 7 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --As a player, coach and athletics administrator, Glenn (Abe) Martin has witnessed a lot of sports feats in the past 35 years at Southern Illinois University.

But one sticks in his memory with particular vividness. That was last spring when a Peoria student named Robert Koppers heaved a softball the length of McAndrew Stadium, on the fly.

"He really threw that ball," Martin recalls. "It's got to be somewhere near a world record."

Koppers' Herculean peg travelled 339 feet, 10 inches. But what is noteworthy, perhaps, is that he wasn't competing for the glory of old SIU, but in an intramural track meet.

Koppers was one of about 7,000 SIU men who competed intramurally last year. Martin, the veteran coach who now directs intramurals, estimates that more than 8,000 will be in it this year. For sheer size the program dwarfs all other student activities

At the main Carbondale campus and the Vocational-Technical Institute 10 miles away students will be playing everything from hole-in-one golf to handball to--would you believe--horseshoes. Teams representing fraternities, men's residence halls, off-campus dormitories and independents will be clashing for honors in a dozen sports.

Improvements this year include six flag football fields near the Arena, another five playfields near the Lake-on-the-Campus and eight handball courts.

Any undergraduate or graduate student is eligible unless he's won a varsity letter or is listed on the school's intercollegiate sports roster. In that case the student is ineligible for the sport he lettered in or the one he's playing in season.

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Trophies are awarded to championship winners and a plaque in the SIU Arena bears the name of all-school champs. All-star teams are named in football, basketball, volleyball and baseball. Martin even awards an "Outstanding Manager of the Year" trophy in those sports.

As would be expected, basketball is the most popular sport and last year 125 teams battled each other through the fall and winter before Abbott's Rabbits, a house aggregation from the Thompson Point Residence Halls, won the title.

Martin wants to add soccer to the intramurals slate, which is certain to draw an immediate response from SIU's growing body of foreign students. That group has already taken over volleyball competition. Last year's winners, to a man, came from Iran.

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From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Junior college students expecting to be graduated this winter can apply now for admission to Southern Illinois University.

Admissions director Leslie Chamberlin said an "early decision"plan used at SIU enables prospective graduates of junior colleges to be granted tentative admission at SIU on the basis of three semesters of work. A complete transcript and verification of graduation can be submitted later on.

The plan helps SIU spread the heavy flow of winter term applications more evenly and also enables junior college students to make advance arrangements for continuing school, Chamberlin said.

Chamberlin said 50 two-year SIU scholarships are available each year to deserving Illinois junior college graduates.

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10 - 7 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Carbondale, Ill., Oct. --Southern Illinois University has been granted $28,000 in federal funds to conduct forestry research this year according to J. W. Andresen, chairman of the SIU forestry department.

A larger amount is requested for next year. Southern received $9,100 in 1964 and $18,580 in 1965. The University matches the federal grants under this, the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research Act.

Five study projects are planned for this year's allocation of funds, Andresen, said. One, concerning the feasibility of planting hardwoods on upland old fields in Southern Illinois, will be led by E. A. Kurmes, assistant professor of forestry.

A second study will appraise the taxation structure of Illinois forest and associated lands in view of changing uses of this land and possible land consolidation. Prof. R. I. Beazley is leader of this project.

A third study on the use of vibrational techniques to measure moisture content gradients in white oak and cottonwood trees will be conducted by Ali A. Moslemi, assistant professor of forestry.

The forth and fifth studies concern forestry recreation and will be led by D. R. McCurdy, assistant professor of forestry. One will examine factors influencing the profitability of private horseback riding stables in Illinois. The other will devise a forest recreation master plan for the Devil's Kitchen Lake area.

Sixty-one institutions were certified for assistance under the McIntire-Stennis Act. Only nine, including SIU, were non-land grant institutions.

10 - 10 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- A $190,000 government-sponsored project to update the image and role of prison training officers will be explained to the heads of 18 state penal systems at a meeting here Oct. 20-21.

Southern Illinois University's Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections has been awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to develop new training materials and approaches for use by prison stafff officers and custodial employees.

The project, supported through the new Law Enforcement Assistance Act, is aimed at modernizing prison training techniques by more effective use of new principles in communications, learning theory and the behavioral sciences, according to Charles Matthews, director of the Center. Many penal experts feel the most crucial focus for "rehabilitation" inside prison walls is at the level of everyday contact between inmates and prison guards.

Selected prison personnel from throughout the midwest will be indoctrinated in the training methods at a series of Institutes to be held at SIU next year. Most of the trainees will be committed by their state systems to a six-months application of those methods afer they return to work, Matthews said.

The two-day meeting here this month is to show prison directors what their employees will be exposed to at the Institutes and how the training methods can be used in their institutions. The group also will tour the U.S. Penitentiary at Marion.

John Grenfell is the Center staff member who will supervise the project.

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10 - 10 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --The national demand for trained manpower and womanpower now is larger than any time in the last decade, declares Roye R. Bryant, director of Placement Services at Southern Illinois University and president of the College Placement Council, an organization representing placement officials of U.S. and Canadian educational institutions, business, industry and government.

Bryant has just returned from a three-week swing into Texas, Pennsylvania, Colorado, and New Hampshire attending regional placement conferences, where he took soundings from placement spokesman on the outlook for 1967 college and university graduates' job opportunities.

"Most placement directors expect the biggest demand for college-trained personnel we've seen in the last decade," he said. "Unanimously, they reported ever-increasing numbers" of requests for interviews with graduating seniors and those expecting to receive advanced degrees.

"Many of them say that by commencement time last June they had 70 per cent of their normal interviewers booked for the current year."

Bryant attributes the tight personnel market to (1) military demands, (2) the students' uncertainty over the draft, (3) their desire to take graduate work.

SIU's interviewing season will open Oct. 17, with a record number of business, industry and government representatives booked to hold interviews with graduating students. Representatives from public schools, colleges and universities will start in January and run through the spring quarter and on into the summer, he said.

10 - 11 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --An authority on the United Nations will speak at Southern Illinois University here at 7:30 p.m., Oct. 25, in Furr Auditorium.

Clark Eichelberger of New York, chairman of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, will speak on "The 21st General Assembly of the U.N." The occasion is a public meeting sponsored by the International Relations Club at SIU in cooperation with the Southern Illinois United Nations Association. It will be the highlight of U.N. Week (Oct. 23-24) in Carbondale.

Eichelberger was executive director of the American Association for the U.N., between 1945 and 1965. He now is vice president of the U.N. Association for the U.S.A., and chairman of its research arm, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

A public reception, with the local U.N. Association as host, will be held in honor of the speaker in the Woody Hall Lounge, immediately following the address.

Eichelberger was born, in Freeport, Ill., and attended Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. After serving in the U.S. Army in World War I, he lectured on international affairs under the Radcliffe Chatauqua System. First servin as director of the Midwest Office of the League of Nations Association, he became national director in 1934 and continued in the post when it became the American Association for the U.N. in 1945.

In 1941, he was president of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. In 1942-43, he was a member of a five-man committee which worked under the State Department to prepare the first U.S. working draft of the U.N. Charter, and he was a consultant to the U.S. Delegation to the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

A close observer of the work of the U.N. through the years, Eichelberger is the author of four books on the United Nations, including "U.N.: the First 20 Years" (1965). He has also written many articles on the U.N. and has a radio program with the National Broadcasting Company.

The Commission to Study the Organization of Peace brings top U.S. scholars to prepare annual reports for analyzing and improving the work of the U.N.

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10 - 11 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Gardner Ackley, chairman of President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers, will speak at Southern Illinois University this month.

Ackley, who was chairman of the department of economics at the University of Michigan from 1954 to 1961, will talk at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 26, in Davis Auditorium of Wham Education Building. The address will be the first in the SIU School of Business 1966-67 Lecture Series.

A former Fulbright and Ford Foundation Research Fellow, Ackley became a member of the Council of Economic Advisers in 1962 and in 1964 was appointed chairman. He served as an economist for the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Strategic Services during World War II.

He is the author of numerous articles in professional journals and other publications.

Because of limited facilities, persons desiring to hear Ackley should contact the SIU School of Business for tickets. Admission will be free.

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10 - 11 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- First of a series of young people's concerts to be offered this year by the Carbondale Morning Etude Club and the Southern Illinois University music department will be given Oct. 19 at 3 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium on the University campus.

The University Orchestra, a 50-member SIU student group, directed by Herbert Levinson, will be assisted by a University High School student soloist and by Mrs. Toni Intravaia and students from her private dance studio. Mrs. Intravaia also teaches dance part-time at the University.

Monte Bedford, a junior, won a competition last spring for the honor of performing with the University Orchestra, and will be featured as soloist in the first movement of a concerto for oboe and orchestra by Ralph Vaughn Williams.

Mrs. Intravaia's studio personnel will present dances accompanying the orchestra in portions of the "Nutcracker Suite" by Tschaikowsky and "Circus Overture" by Ernst Toch.

Other numbers to be presented will be a march from "Carmen" and "Hall of the Mountain King" from Grieg's "Peer Gynt Suite."

Season tickets for the three youth concerts to be offered this year are $1, with single admissions at 50 cents. Proceeds from the concerts are used by the Morning Etude Club to purchase musical instruments for the city schools, according to Mrs. Robert Mueller, club president.

10 - 11 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --The American Arts Trio from West Virginia University will be presented in a guest artists concert at Southern Illinois University Oct. 26 at 8 p.m. in the Home Economics Building lecture-demonstration hall. The public is invited to attend without charge.

This group of musicians was formed in 1955 in Washington, D.C. and has been at West Virginia University since 1959 as artist trio-in-residence. Their concert tours have taken them from coast to coast, they have toured Germany and Mexico under auspices of the State Department, and have made both regional and national network television series.

Members of the trio are Jon Engberg, cello, Arno Brucker, piano, and Donald Portnoy, violin. Engberg's cello was made in 1700 by one of the greatest craftsmen designing this instrument, Matteo Gofriller, while Portnoy's violin was made in 1750 by a member of the famed Guarneri family, Petrus.

10 - 13 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 683 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

SPEECH CHANGES

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Speech patterns continue to change. Old sayings, proverbs, and assorted figures of speech once in common use are now considered trite and hackneyed. They may have always been so. Some of the old sayings, like the tools, devices, and implements once in use, have been replaced by better ones, perhaps more graceful or pointed. However it may be, a random sampling of the older ones may be of interest and in turn may recall other ones of the same type to some readers.

The specimens given here have been selected by no plan from a collection of many hundreds gathered in Southern Illinois by the Writers Project during the days of WPA and now stored in the Folklore Division of the Library of Congress in Washington. They are given here in uncompleted form, hoping thus to test the reader's familiarity with the earlier vernacular. Those who can complete and understand the meanings of the ones given should be given a passing grade. An asterisk (*) indicates an omitted word.

He is a * * * trades.

They are * * * Job's *.

He sought to win * * * crook.

A politician may be * * fence.

Others refuse to * * line.

The * the *, the * the deed.

He would whole * or *.

He worships the * *.

He is like a fish * * *.

He thinks he is a * shot.

He has too many * * * fire.

Try not to come * * * * * of the horn.

No one wants to * * bucket.

Some do not wish to * the chalk.

He is a * * * * block.

Between the * and * * sea.

Things went in one * and * * other.

A politician has a * * * bonnet.

You are * up the wrong *.

He is only playing * .

-more-

Sauce for the goose * * * * *.

* your own canoe.

Rushing from * to post.

As * * a cow.

As green as a *.

It is raining * and *.

Sharp as * *.

As blue as *.

Mad as a *.

As ugly as * * * stuck with *.

As drunk as a *.

As sour as *.

As hungry as * *.

As fit as a *.

As dull as * *.

He has the wrong sow * * *.

Don't rob Peter * * *.

* as an * wedge.

Pale as * *.

Toughter than whang *.

One swallow doesn't * * *.

The tune the Old * *.

"Let her go, *.

As strong * * *.

As * as a rail.

As * as a cat.

Mad as a * wet *.

As * as a *.

As ugly as * * * fence.

As crazy as a bed *.

As pretty as a * pup.

He is always chewing * *.

As ugly as * sin.

As * as a needle.

* as a pancake.

Let's face * *.

Suits me to a *.

Sore as * *.

* as a bat.

As old * * *.

Can you add as many more?

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From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

WEATHER WAS COLD,
RAINFALL NORMAL
DURING SEPTEMBER

Rainfall was about normal, although spotty, but the temperature was considerably below normal in Southern Illinois during September, according to a monthly summary of reports from 18 communities just issued by the Southern Illinois University Climatology Laboratory.

The average September rainfall for all reporting stations was 3.44 inches which was only slightly above the long-term average for the area. The laboratory report says there was no special pattern about places of high and low rainfall during September. Amounts ranged from five and a half inches at Makanda to about one and three-fourths inches at Grand Tower on the Mississippi River less than 20 miles west.

Most of the stations reported the coolest September in 10 or more years. The average mean temperature for the area was 66.8 degrees which was three degrees below normal for September. The warmest period came at the beginning of the month with all stations reporting highs above 90 degrees on Sept. 2 and 3. However, the month had only three days of above-90 degrees as compared to the normal of eight days. Sept. 16 was the coolest day with most stations reporting temperatures below 45 degrees. Lowest reading recorded during the month was 37 degrees at Jonesboro on September 30.

The days of heaviest rainfall during September occurred on the 19th and 27th. Chester had the area's greatest one-day rain on Sept. 19 with a recording of 2.2 inches The year's accumulated rainfall through September now averages 32.47 inches which is about one inch short of the long-term average. Individual station variations range from two inches above normal to four or five inches below normal for the year.

September rainfall as compared to normal for the month was as follows for the 18 reporting stations: Anna, 2.87 inches as compared to an average of 3.68; Benton, 3.48 and 3.40; Brookport, 2.17 and 3.49; Carbondale, 4.08 and 3.71; Carmi, 3.08 and 3.30; Chester, 3.84 and 2.97; Cobden, 4.37 and 3.57; Creal Springs, 4.32 and 3.45; DuQuoin, 2.24 and 3.34; Elizabethtown, 3.71 and 2.86; Glendale, 3.72 and 3.00; Golconda 2.04 and 3.16; Grand Tower, 1.70 and 3.50; Harrisburg, 2.89 and 2.93; Makanda, 5.51 and 2.97; McLeansboro, 2.83 and 3.49; Mt. Vernon, 4.60 and 3.46; and Shawneetown, 3.36 and 2.98.

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10 - 13 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Grants totaling $4,000 have been received at Southern Illinois University for continuing nitrogen fertilizer research this year under the direction of Joseph P. Vavra, SIU professor of plant industries. These include $2,500 from Phillips Petroleum Corporation of Bartlesville, Okla., and $1,500 from Hahn, Inc., an Evansville, Ind., firm manufacturing specialized farm equipment.

Vavra says the Phillips Petroleum grant will support a research project to study the microbiological action of anhydrous ammonia fertilizers in the soil. This is the tenth successive annual grant the firm has made to help support Vavra's nitrogen fertilizer studies, especially those dealing with the action of anhydrous ammonia. The company gave a like amount last year for a study of the chemical changes brought about in the soil by microorganisms and how these influenced the amount of nitrogen available for field crops from applications of anhydrous ammonia. The information obtained still is undergoing analysis.

The Hahn grant, in addition to cash, also provides a quantity of nitrogen fertilizer solution and the use of application machinery. It supports a study of the effects of times and rates of applying nitrogen solution fertilizers on corn. The study got underway this year at Southern's Southwestern Farm Research Center in St. Clair County, adjacent to Scott Air Force Base.

Vavra, a soils scientist with a doctorate from Purdue University, has been on Southern's School of Agriculture faculty since 1951.

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10 - 13 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Participating in a Southern Illinois University graduate program, Teaching English as a Foreign Language, is a Catholic priest and high school principal from the Philippines.

Rev. Fr. Lamberto Pasion, O.P., head of the high school department at the Letran College in Manila, has arrived here for the one-year study of procedures and theory of teaching English as a foreign language. His study here is sponsored by the Fulbright program and the University.

Fr. Pasion, master of English, Spanish, Italian, Latin, French, and two native Filipino languages, is director of the speech laboratory at the college. He said the Filipinos have difficulty in pronouncing "ch," "sh," and "z." For instance, the word "church" they would pronounce as "tsurts," "shall" as "syal," and "lazy" as "lasy," Fr. Pasion said.

He thinks to learn a second language is a process of imitating a "model." Based on this idea, Fr. Pasion assembled teachers at his school once a week in the speech laboratory for drill of the words, sentences, or expression which would be used in teaching for the coming week.

Fr. Pasion said English is the medium of instruction in schools in his country and is one of the official languages of the Republic, consisting of more than 7,000 islands located south of Formosa. The other official languages are Tagolog and Spanish, he said.

Born in Sta. Rita, Pampanga, Fr. Pasion finished his elementary schooling in his home town, his high school courses at the San Jose Seminary in the Philippines and his ecclesiastical studies at Rosaryhill, Hong Kong. He was ordained a Dominican priest in 1954 in Rome.

Later, he did graduate studies at the Pontifical University of Studies of St. Thomas in Rome and at the University of St. Thomas, Manila. He has been with the Letran College since 1957, serving as dean of the College of Liberal Arts until his designation in 1965 as principal of the high school.

Fr. Pasion, one of 13 international students enrolled in the SIU program, resides at the Roman Catholic Newman Center adjacent to the campus. He assists Rev. Fr. Cletus Hentschel, director of the Newman Center, in hearing confessions and saying masses at the center which cares for 4,000 Catholic students on the campus.

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10 - 14 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Papers relating to the political career of Rep. Kenneth Gray, U. S. congressman from the 21st Congressional District, are to be deposit in the Southern Illinois University archives, according to Kenneth W. Duckett, archivis

"This marks the University's entry into the field of collecting papers relating to local and regional history," Duckett said. "We expect to build up a substantial collection of personal and family papers representing a wide range of public life, industry, river transportation, mining and other areas of activity in Southern Illinois and the Mississippi Valley."

In acknowledging the gift of the Gray papers, SIU President Delyte W. Morris wrote Gray, "I am delighted that you have agreed to make Southern Illinois University the depository of the records, correspondence, and papers of your public career.

"This will be the first major acquisition in our new program to collect the papers of persons responsible for the growth and development of Southern Illinois.

"The files of correspondence and other papers which you have assembled and will assemble during the course of your career will provide research materials for future scholars, working on dissertations in history, economics, government and related fields."

Papers relating to Gray's early career will arrive shortly, Duckett said. Others will be turned over "at such time as they are no longer needed in the conduct of his office."

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From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Federal and state agencies have awarded grants totaling $338,728 to Southern Illinois University's Rehabilitation Institute for training and research programs this school year.

Guy Renzaglia, Institute director, said the total's the largest ever awarded to the Institute for a year's operation.

The largest grant, $228,377, will support the Institute's graduate instruction program in rehabilitation counseling. It will provide for traineeship stipends to 63 master's degree students. The grant is from the U.S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

A second VRA grant of $69,117 will finance a nine-year-old project which trains job placement specialists for the blind.

A $42,234 U.S. Office of Health, Education and Welfare grant will provide teaching and traineeship funds for the Institute's graduate program in rehabilitation counseling with a speciality in the field of mental retardation.

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10 - 14 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Some 200 Illinois Department of Public Aid caseworkers and professional personnel are going back to school this fall to study home economics as it should be practiced by low-income families.

Southern Illinois University's School of Home Economics is conducting classes in nine centers of the state to help public aid staff members help their clients use limited financial resources more effectively for improved family living, said Betty Jane Johnston, chairman of the home and family living department.

University credit is given for the classes through the Division of University Extension. The public aid department offers released time to those employees enrolled.

Last year, classes were conducted in Vienna, Murphysboro and West Frankfort for about 100 public aid department people, Miss Johnston said.

This year's classes, together with their respective teachers, are being held at the following centers:

Vienna, taught by Mrs. Joyce Crouse, coordinator of the program.

Edwardsville, E. St. Louis and Centralia, taught by Mrs. Mildred Collins.

Murphysboro, taught by Mrs. Arlene Heisler.

West Frankfort and Olney, taught by Mrs. Leone Maurer.

Springfield and Jacksonville, taught by Mrs. Goldie Trombarger.

10 - 14 - 66
From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Southern Illinois University's first Management Conference for Waterways Terminal and Port Executives, set for the three days of Oct. 31 through Nov. 2 at Southern's Carbondale campus, will bring together management representatives of the industry from throughout the nation, according to A. R. MacMillan, director of the University's Transportation Institute.

Joining the Institute in sponsoring the conference are Southern's School of Business and Division of Technical and Adult Education. A guest faculty of exceptional quality, composed of top authorities in areas of planning, developing, financing, and managing terminals and ports on the nation's inland waterways, has been obtained to lead discussions during the conference, MacMillan says.

A native of Detroit, Mich., and retired U.S. Air Force officer, MacMillan has headed the Institute since 1959. The Institute has been serving the waterways industry in recent years with such programs as short courses for towboat masters, chief engineers and marine chemists, and seminars in admiralty law, marine financing, and watercarriers management. The management conference is being offered because of the growing importance of the nation's inland water commerce and the increasing opportunities and interest in developing this industry.

Headlining the Monday and Tuesday (Oct. 31 and Nov. 1) dinner sessions respectively will be Lambert S. O'Malley, assistant administrator for public works in the Economic Development Administration, Washington, D.C.; and Alex S. Chamberlain, president of the Louisville (Ky.) Refining Company and chairman of the Kentucky Port and River Development Commission which is charged with promoting river-related industrial, agricultural, commercial and recreational development for the state.

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10 - 14 - 66
From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Some 250 new pledges of Southern Illinois University's social fraternities and sororities will pitch in Oct. 22 to construct a campus memorial to a star SIU athlete who was killed Sept. 3.

The Junior Inter-Greek Council has announced plans for a work-day project to construct a picnic-recreation area at SIU's Lake-on-the campus, near "Greek Row." The area will memorialize Frank Schmitz, national champion gymnast from Lafayette, La. Schmitz, 20, was killed when a plane he was flying crashed in Louisiana.

Gary Mayer, of Marion, a member of the pledge class (Theta Xi), said the project will include clearing a point on the lake, placing eight new picnic tables, refurbishing old ones, and building a brick barbecue pit. A memorial plaque will be placed at the site later on. The area will be named Frank Schmitz Memorial Point.

Mayer said plans are to complete the project in one day. Material will be supplied by the University and Physical Plant masons will supervise the barbecue pit construction.

Schmitz was a member of Sigma Pi fraternity. He was national titlist in the trampoline and floor exercise events as a sophomore and won the long horse and free exercise last year, leading SIU to the NCAA chmapionship.

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10 - 17 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Richard H. Cannon, 33, of Marion, has joined the faculty of Southern Illinois University's Vocational-Technical Institute as an assistant instructor in aviation technology.

The newest of 22 two-year programs offered at VTI, aviation technology opened last year with 20 students. Enrollment this fall is 95.

Before joining the faculty, Cannon served four years in the U.S. Air Force where he taught schools on the B-47 jet bomber. He also worked as a technical writer for General Electric Company at the large jet engine division at Cincinnati, Ohio, and for Avco Corp. of Cincinnati.

Cannon attended Southern Illinois University. He is married to the former Rita Bragg of Carbondale. They have four children.

The VTI aviation technology program is fully accredited as an airframe and power plant aviation technical school by the Federal Aviation Agency and is one of only eight such university-connected schools in the nation.

Classrooms, offices, laboratories, library and hangar are housed in a 240- by 180-foot building at the University-operated Southern Illinois Airport between Carbondale and Murphysboro.

Students are trained as aviation maintenance personnel for airlines, general aviation, repair stations, and corporate aircraft. The program has options in private pilot training, aircraft maintenance and aviation electronics.

Graduates receive the Associate in Technology degree from SIU and are prepared for the FAA airframe and power plant license.

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10 - 18 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- A two-phase attack on the problems of the mentally disturbed is being conducted by the theater department of Southern Illinois University this year, under an enlarged grant from the State Department of Mental Health, according to Archibald McLeod, SIU department chairman.

An experimental program of using creative drama as therapy for mentally retarded children is being opened this year at the Bowen Children's Center at Harrisburg, while education for the public continues for the seventh year in a touring play produced without charge before area clubs and organizations.

Mrs. Nancy Lowe Gher, a graduate assistant, both directs the mental health play, "These Are Not Children," and conducts classes at the children's home twice a week, working with one group 12 to 19 years of age, the other 9 to 12 year olds.

"The children, about nine to a dozen in each group, were selected at random," Mrs. Gher said. "We are concentrating at first on improvization, and are finding that the children are quite responsive to acting out situations creatively."

A graduate of Texas Woman's University in speech and drama, Mrs. Gher has specialized in children's theater. She directed the children's play "Tom Sawyer" for the theater department last year. Her home is in Paris, Texas.

Bookings for the touring play have already been made by organizations in the following communities:

Oct. 26, Carbondale, Grace Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.

Nov. 7, Pinckneyville, Federated Woman's Club, First Methodist Church, 2:30 p.m.
Nov. 21, Anna, Anna-Jonesboro PTA, Community High School, 8:20 p.m.
Jan. 27, Chester.
Feb. 2, Carbondale Community Center, Carbondale Woman's Club, 2 p.m.
April 11, Anna, Community Service division, Anna State Hospital, at Lincoln School, 7:30 p.m.
April 26, Mt. Vernon, Federated Civic Club, at L & N Cafe, 7 p.m.
May 1, Steeleville, Steeleville PTA, St. Mark's Lutheran Church, 7:30 p.m.

Mrs. Gher said additional bookings could be accepted to a maximum of 24 for the year. "We can play one performance a week, except during examination weeks and holiday seasons," she said.

Requests for performances should be sent to Mrs. Gher at the Theater Department, Southern Illinois University, preferably with alternate dates suggested.

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From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Training as institutional cooks has begun for 18 people at Southern Illinois University's Manpower Training Center.

The 36-week course began October 3 under a federal Manpower Development and Training Act contract administered by SIU's Division of Technical and Adult Education.

The class is part of the Franklin-Williamson Two-County Multi-Occupational program begun two years ago to train 1,000 unemployed and underemployed persons. The University this month received $733,405 as its share of $1,561,482 to train an additional 500. The remaining $828,077 went to the Illinois State Employment Service to provide transportation, subsistance and training allowances for persons enrolled in the program.

Institutional cooking is being emphasized in the course because of the large number of job opportunities in Southern Illinois in mental hospitals, prisons, and residence halls, according to Assistant Dean William E. Nagel.

"We feel that this type of training, rather than short order or restaurant cooking, will allow the people to find jobs in the immediate area," he said.

Training for hotel-restaurant and short order cooks is provided at the E. St. Louis Manpower Center under a separate contract.

Nagel said trainees at the Manpower Training Center in the Ordill Area of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge are currently in the classroom phase of their course. They are studying such subjects as sanitary practices, purchasing and storing of food, and menu planning.

Complete kitchen facilities are being installed at the Center to provide trainees with experience in mass food preparation when they have completed theoretical phases of training, he said.

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10 - 18 - 66
From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --A one-day visit to the Southern Illinois University campus Nov. 5 by an eminent organist and professor, Arthur Poister, to conduct master classes in organ, has been announced by the music department.

Musicians of the area have been invited to attend both the morning and afternoon master classes, as well as a luncheon at the University Center at which Prof. Poister will be the honored guest, according to Marianne Webb, assistant professor of organ.

Poister, professor of organ at Syracuse University, has also taught at the University of Redlands, California, the University of Minnesota, and Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

Holding two degrees from the American Conservatory in Chicago, he also studied piano with Joseph Lhevinne and organ with Wilhelm Middelschulte in Chicago; organ, composition and extemporization with Marcel Dupre in Paris; and organ music and theory with Gunther Ramin, Gunther Raphael and Karl Straube in Leipzig.

The master classes here will cover compositions by Bach, Bach-Vivaldi, Mozart, Cesar Franck, Robert Schumann and Marcel Dupre.

10 - 18 - 66
From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- David A. Britt, 46, of Pittsburg, Kan., has joined the faculty of Southern Illinois University's Vocational-Technical Institute as an instructor in printing technology.

The course is one of 22 two-year programs offered at VTI, which has a current enrollment of some 1,400 students.

Before joining the faculty at VTI, Britt was instructor in printing management at Forsyth Technical Institute, Winston-Salem, N. C., Community College; graphic arts instructor at Stockton, Calif.; and director of printing at Western New Mexico University, Silver City.

He received his bachelor's degree in 1954 and master's degree in 1961 from Kansas State College of Pittsburg. He is married to the former Marilyn Reed of Pittsburg. They have three children.

Individual instruction is emphasized in the printing technology course at VTI, which leads to an Associate in Technology degree. The course is taught in a shop equipped for both letterpress and offset instruction where students have the opportunity to do practical work and take part in such projects as laying out and making up a newspaper.

Along with mechanical operations, students take courses in labor management, estimating and costs, layout and design, technical mathematics, and a program of general studies which provides a broad educational background.

The Vocational-Technical Institute is located on its own campus nine miles east of Carbondale on the northern edge of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. Other courses offered range from aviation technology with options in private pilot training, aviation electronics and aircraft maintenance, to electronic data processing and mortuary science.

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10 - 18 - 66
From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- A Dietetic Workshop for food service workers will be held at the Southern Illinois University Center Ballroom from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday, November 10.

The workshop is co-sponsored by Southern's Division of Technical and Adult Education and the Southern Illinois Dietetic Association.

Among those on the program will be Miss Genevieve Anthony, dietary service consultant of the Illinois Department of Mental Health; Dr. R. C. Steck, director of Zone Eight of the Department of Mental Health; Ray B. Cohee, manager of the Carbondale district office for Social Security; Richard Overby, food service director at Principia College, Elsah, Ill.; and Miss Ruth Hogan, food service specialist with the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, who will give a meat cookery demonstration.

There will also be exhibits by 15 major food processing and packaging firms.

The workshop is designed for anyone engaged in the food service profession, according to Jeff Fee, SIU adult education supervisor.

The $3.76 registration fee includes luncheon in the University Center.

Registrations must be in by November 8, Fee said. They should be sent to him at Office of Technical and Adult Education, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, 62901.

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OLD HOLIDAY STILL IS YOUTHFUL

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

With few exceptions it is difficult to fix the exact time when the celebration of any particular holiday or festival began. Most of then like Topsy "just grew up."

Hallowe'en,now about 2,000 years old, is one of the days with mist-clouded beginnings. It is a good illustration of the manner in which holidays have begun and through all the years have slowly changed in both their purpose and manner of observance.

It is known that Hallowe'en first was observed among the Druids of northern France and was being regularly observed there long before Christianity came tc the region. When missionairies came bringing Christianity they found the pagan faith of the Druids the prevalent one. Perhaps the principal, pagan religious event of the year, was Festival of the Dead.

The first day of November had been set apart by the pagan people as the Festival of the Dead. According to their beliefs the spirits of the dead were consigned to some vague and disagreeable realm and were kept there by a god known as Samhadrin, Lord of the Dead. As a part of pagan belief this keeper of the dead was accustomed to release the spirits in his keeping for one night of liberty each year. This he did on the night before the Festival of the Dead, that is at nightfall on the last day of October.

On their night of liberty these sprits were able to roam their once familiar earthly haunts. Among the spirits released there were those who seemingly came to find warmth, comfort and even food at the places where they once had lived. Along with these more kindly disposed spirits others of evil intent also were released. Some of these had power to lay curses on people, to blight fields, and to destroy

-more-

livestock. There even were some great coppercolored birds that could snatch away babies or farm animals. They also could turn vandals and destroy property.

The Druids sought remedies and means to thwart the works of the evil spirits. This they believed could be done by fires and lights. It, therefore, was their custom to kindle bonfires on hilltops and at other places of vantage where their glow would light the territory to be protected. There are places where this practice still is observed.

Any curse these evil spirits might cast upon fields, so the people thought, could be warded off by carrying lighted torches along the borders of the fields. Torches also were carried about the streets of towns to ward off the evil spirits there. It was thought that evil spirits could not work their damages in light. Hence the bonfires and torches. Vestiges of these ancient rituals of bonfires and torches are still to be seen in lighted pumpkins and grotesque lanterns.

When Christianity came its missionairies found the practices of the Druids were firmly fixed and regularly used. In this case of Hallowe'en like that of some others, the missionairies of the new religion took steps to turn an old custom to a better purpose. They sought to make such features of the old custom as were adaptable, to a new and more lofty purpose. In this case the church set aside the first day of November, the same as that kept for the druidical Feast of the Dead as AllHallows Day, one on which honor would be done to the memory of all saints and martyrs, named or unnamed, for whom no special day already had been designated. Until today it remains, through church sanction, as AllHallows Day. The eve before this day, that is October 31 became known as the eve of AllHallows Day. It was shortened to Hallowe'en.

Vestiges of the druidical practices still remain. Bonfires are lighted, an occasional lighted torch and candles are seen moving about. In spite of all these some evil spirits still wander about, seeking to do tricks. Schoolrooms and store windows display the figures of witches floating through a starlit sky. Instead

of waiting for their windows to be smeared, some merchants give space and prizes to those who come beforehand and arrange Hallowe'en displays in the spaces made avaiable.

Hallowe'en parties will be in vogue. Troops of youngsters will go about from door to door with their jolly challenged, "trick or treat," without realizing that the custom they are following was practiced 2,000 years ago. Somewhere along the way the goddess Pomona came to be associated with the day and youth still bobs in pail or pan for floating apples or tries to fix teeth in one that dangles by a string.

It has taken many centuries to give an air of innocent gaiety to the eve of AllHallows Day. Bonfires and the glow of candles from ghostly pumpkin faces even now fail to scare away masked mischief makers.

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Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Enrollment at Southern Illinois University's Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses for the fall term is 25,751, a five per cent increase over last year.

Women scored the greatest gain in the enrollment figures, up 856 or ten per cent over last fall and thereby dropping the males slightly below their customary two-to-one margin of numerical superiority. Totals this fall are 16,702 males and 9,049 females.

Registrar Robert McGrath said the Carbondale campus enrollment is 18,188, a total of 832 above last year's figure. Enrollment at the Edwardsville campus is 7,563 compared to 7,146 last year.

Last year's fall quarter enrollment showed a jump of almost 20 per cent over the previous (1964) figure. McGrath said enrollment reports throughout the U.S. indicate a slowdown in massive student registrations that have been typical of the last 10 years "may not be unique to this University."

Largest enrollment gain was made by the Graduate School with 3,979 students, an increase of 719 or 22 per cent over last fall's figures. The Vocational Technical Institute has 1,466 students.

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From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Wooden pallets are widely used in modern warehousing for storing and moving packaged commodities with fork-lift trucks. A pallet is composed of two flat decks of random width boards separated usually by three "stringers" of two-by-four-inch pieces of wood to permit the lift forks of the truck to slip between the flat decks and raise the load of goods stacked on the pallet.

The North Central Forest Experiment Station has just published a report by Daniel Dunmire, an associate forest products technologist with the Station's forest research center at Southern Illinois University, comparing the performance of pallets made from green and dry hardwood lumber in Southern Illinois. Dunmire's study was part of the center's continuing research program to find new or better uses for the kind of hardwood timber that is most plentiful in the area. The toughness of hardwood lumber is well suited to the hard usage that pallets receive, and their growing use offers a good timber market.

Dunmire points out that the production of more than 71 million wooden pallets in 1963 required more than 5 percent of the nation's lumber output that year and was three and a half times greater than the production in 1949. Many pallets are made from freshly sawed lumber, known as green lumber because the moisture content is high. Wide study by the U.S. Forest Service indicated one of many factors affecting the durability of such pallets was the moisture in the lumber at the time they were made.

Dunmire's study involved 90 pallets made from native red oak lumber in three equal lots with different moisture content in the parts at the time of manufacture. In one lot both the deckboard lumber and the three 2-by-4 stringers were green (freshly sawed). Another lot had all air-dried lumber and the third lot was made by nailing air-dry random width deck boards to green stringers. He observed the

-more-

performance of each pallet during four years of use in a fruit packing and storage plant near Carbondale. During that time each pallet was moved at least 277 times with a fork-lift truck and carried loads ranging from 1,350 to 4,750 pounds. These were general purpose pallets, 40 by 48 inches, with one-inch deckboards and 2-by-4 inch stringers.

Dunmire found the pallets made with air-dried deckboards, predrilled, and nailed to green stringers were most durable and required the least maintenance during the four years although some nail projection above the deckboard surface occurred as the stringers dried.

The pallets made from all-green lumber had to be repaired twice as often as those from all-dry material and three times as often as those from dry deckboards and green stringers. This same general proportion was observed in the failure of the edge boards of the pallets where more than 90 percent of the damage occurred during normal usage from the bumping and prying action of the lift forks of the trucks in picking up and moving the loaded pallets. Boards, especially those at the edges of the pallets, split more frequently at the nails in those made from all-green lumber than in the other two groups. Dunmire suggests shrinking of the wood as it dried accounted for some of the splitting and encouraged the higher board failure as nails pulled through the boards splits under the strain of being lifted by the truck forks.

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10 - 20 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Harry Belafonte will sing, the Saluki gridders will meet East Carolina State, and a Homecoming Queen will be crowned during festivities of the 35th annual Homecoming on Southern Illinois University's Carbondale campus Oct. 26-29.

Homecoming Queen, to be announced at coronation ceremonies Thursday night (Oct. 27), will be elected from among six Illinois girls: Nancy Sunderland, senior from Alton; Janice Ann Giachetti, senior from Gillespie; Sandy Stice, senior from Dallas City; Johnny Belle Blake, senior from Rantoul; Jane Pickstaff, junior from St. Francisville; and Sharon Kay Johnson, junior from Decatur.

Activities will begin Wednesday evening with a kickoff parade at 6 p.m. that will end near the SIU Arena for a pep rally around a bonfire. The Thursday night coronation, which will announce the Queen, her court consisting of four of the queen candidates, and two attendants to be chosen from 15 freshman and sophomore girls, will be in Shryock Auditorium. A reception, to which the public is invited, will follow in the ballrooms of University Center.

The Friday night stage show in the SIU Arena, which stars Belafonte, will feature comedian Nipsey Russell, Greek songstress Nana Mouskouri, and the Belafonte Singers.

The Homecoming Parade, which annually attracts thousands of spectators, will be held in Carbondale Saturday starting at 9 a.m. After the parade a buffet will be served to alumni in the ballrooms.

The queen and her court will be presented at the football game, which begins at 1:30 p.m. in McAndrew Stadium.

Saturday evening activities include the Homecoming Dance with music by the Peter Palmer orchestra in the ballrooms; a symphony orchestra concert in Shryock Auditorium, and a play, Shaw's "Arms and the Man," in the Communications Building Theater.

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10 - 21 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Southern Illinois University's sophisticated field band, the Marching Salukis, more than 100 strong, has brought elegance and symphonic jazz to the football field.

Director Michael (Mike) D. Hanes is driving hard to hit the peak of perfection in both musicianship and maneuvers for the band's two forthcoming stellar appearances--at the SIU-East Carolina Homecoming football game here Oct. 29 and exposure on national television as half-time entertainers at the St. Louis Cardinal-Los Angeles Rams professional football game Oct. 31.

Since adopting their "new look" and "new sound" in 1961, the Marching Salukis have attracted nation-wide attention and have played numerous guest-artist engagements at band clinics and at professional sports events.

This colorful college field band, which claims to be "the only band of its kind in the world," represents a new approach to half-time entertainment.

The black, red, and black-and-red plaid dinner jackets make a colorful pattern on the field as strutting drum major Jack Montgomery, a junior from Alton, leads them through field patterns. Black Homburgs complete the "formal" aspect of the band.

But the "new sound" is the unit's mark of distinction--concert jazz rather than the traditional military airs, sometimes even the classics such as Sebelius' "Finlandia," which surprisingly draws standing ovations from sports crowds.

Another element of both "new sound" and "new look" is the Rhythm on Wheels section, which provides a complete battery of percussion instruments to round out the concert band capabilities. Bass drums on wheels have long been used by field bands, but it took SIU to mount timpani, bell lyre, cymbals, conga drum, timbales, snare drums, a xylophone and other instruments as needed on a trio of specially designed carts.

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"This Rhythm on Wheels section gives us the same resources that a concert band has," says Hanes. "Since we started the idea in 1961, the system is being adopted by an increasing number of college bands."

Hanes is now in his second year as director of the Marching Salukis, after having trained under Donald Canedy, who initiated the "new look" and "new sound" as well as the Rhythm on Wheels device.

Contributing to the eye-filling sophistication of the Marching Salukis show-time is a corps of co-ed baton twirlers, clad in brilliant red basic uniforms, worn alternately with red long-sleeved boleros or black sequin ones, and at times complemented with white dickey and black bow tie. Their high-stepping white cowboy boots are adorned with red tassels.

The 1966 twirlers, headed by Marge Beleckis of Chicago, include Cindy Nolen of Carbondale, Dee Parks of Metropolis, Johnny Belle Blake of Rantoul, Lynda Von Kriegsfield of Brookfield and Cheryl Mifflin of Marion.

The Marching Salukis appeared as guest exhibition band at a two-state high school band festival at Vincennes (Ind.) University Oct. 4 and will close out their season at the SIU-Southwest Missouri football game Nov. 19 at Springfield, Mo.

10 - 21 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Groundwork for a proposed "School of Tomorrow" to be located in Carbondale will be laid at a national conference of mathematicians and educators now underway (Oct. 21-23) at Southern Illinois University.

Purpose of the conference is to complete a request to the U. S. Office of Health, Education and Welfare for a three-year grant to finance an experimental mathematics program at SIU's University School. The program, called the SIU Comprehensive Mathematics Project, now includes some 150 top-ranking mathematics students from the sixth through the 12th grades at U. School.

Burt Kaufman, co-director of the project, said it will emphasize preparation of new teaching materials geared to independent study. Teachers, assisted by electronic computing techniques, would become tutors of individual students proceeding in ungraded fashion at their own pace.

Kaufman, who formerly directed a similar mathematics curriculum at Florida's experimental Nova School in Ft. Lauderdale, said the project could become a model for much wider application to other subjects at a "School of Tomorrow."

He said some students in the University School program already are doing work equal to that undertaken by first-year graduate students in some universities.

Advisers on the project include educators from throughout the U.S. as well as one from Sweden and another from Germany.

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10 - 24 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Only one in three beginning college students will graduate four years hence, warns a booklet, "The University Student in Your Family," distributed by Southern Illinois University.

The booklet is sent to the parents of new students at SIU to acquaint them with necessary adjustments both students and parents must make to university life.

The students who succeed, says Jack W. Graham, university dean of students, "will, in most cases, do so because of a sound background, the willingness to make personal sacrifices, and the support and encouragement of parents.

"The ones who fail tend to be those who lack motivation and who have not developed the self-discipline to study, to attend classes, and to regulate their lives according to accepted standards."

The booklet warns that homesick problems often are in the parents rather than in the students.

"Try to avoid too many calls, frequent visits, or insistence upon weekends at home. It is just possible that such persistent reminders of home may upset some students enough that their college careers will be affected." Yet a sincere interest in the student by the parent is genuinely appreciated and means much to the student.

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10 - 25 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. - For the first time in 16 years, Southern Illinois audiences will have the opportunity Nov. 19 to see the fabulous Martha Graham and her dance group, when the company appears at Southern Illinois University.

Miss Graham, a dance-dramatist, appeared at SIU in 1950, on her last trans-continental tour.

Foreign tours, under State Department sponsorship or guaranty of overseas art groups, have taken the Graham company around the world but cost of transporting the large company with its full orchestra and large theater-pieces has made inter-American tours prohibitive until this year when a grant from the National Foundation of the Arts, matched by contributions from American patrons, provided funds for a limited tour.

The program to be presented here will give a cross-cut of the gallery of Graham masterpieces, representing dance drama, comedy and pure dance, according to Dorothy Davies, chairman of the women's physical education department.

The Graham dance concert will be presented as No. 3 in SIU's new Celebrity Series of entertainment and cultural offerings, sponsored by the Office of the Coordinator of Special Programs and the Student Activities Center. Miss Davies' department is joining in sponsoring the Graham event.

Opening the Celebrity Series Oct. 1 was the Broadway musical "Half a Sixpence," to be followed Nov. 12 by the piano duo Ferrante and Teicher in two performances.

Tickets for the dance concert went on sale at the University Center Information Desk Oct. 24.

10 - 25 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Saturday (Oct. 29) will be Southern Illinois University Day, by official proclamation.

Issued by Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, the proclamation recognizes that SIU will be observing its Homecoming on that date. It points out that the rapidly expanding University has become identified with surrounding communities in meaningful ways and because of growth and progress in the finest traditions has gained an enviable reputation.

Four days of Homecoming activities start Wednesday evening (Oct. 26) with a pep rally. The Homecoming Queen will be crowned Thursday evening. Friday night the Harry Belafonte show will be held in the SIU Arena.

Saturday events begin with the morning Homecoming Parade, followed by the afternoon football game between the SIU Salukis and East Carolina College. Saturday night attraction include the Homecoming Dance, a concert by the symphony orchestra, and the play, Shaw's "Arms and the Man."

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10 - 27 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
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Number 685 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, columm or editorial use.

THE BULLSEYE LANTERN

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

An occasional discarded object found lying about an abandoned building at a deserted farmstead suggests an interesting story, at least an assortment of memories. A find of this kind was made recently. This remnant of a lantern so eaten by rust that it would hardly hold together was found in a tumble-down shed beside an abandoned and equally decrepit smokehouse.

With one exception this rusty remnant as like the parts of other hand borne lanterns one finds. This ones distinguishing feature was its bullseye globe, that is one side of the globe had a lens cast in it. In use this lens was turned in toward the direction in which the carrier was going. It thus cast a more concentrated beam to guide the walker.

In long ago and more youthful days lanterns of this type were used in the hunting of a particular nocturnal prowling varmint. Perhaps it was not at first classed as a varmint, a name generally used to indicate those animals that preyed upon the farmer's barnyard fowl and livestock.

In the language of the Algonquin Indian the animal was an "arakun," meaning an animal that scratched trees with its hands. White men dropped the first letter of the Indian name and called it raccoon. In common speech this word was shortened to the more simple one of coon. If one wants to be more formal and exact he may give this beaver-like American relative of the Asiatic panda the Latin name of Procyon lotar.

Whatever the name used, the sharp-faced, black masked, wide-eyed, furry and ringtailed animal was in reasonably plentiful supply. Indians sought and used its pelt to make cloak-like outer garments. When white men came they found a similar

-more-

use for it and also shipped bales of it to Europe. When colleges of the Ivy League type grew up the college lads sought status by wearing coonskin coats.

Pioneer men and boys alike had their coonskin caps. Like the fur of the beaver, coonskins served somewhat like a currency of lesser value. It was not unusual to hear someone say- "I'll bet you a coonskin" or "It's not worth a summer coonskin."

Because these furs were adaptible, common over a wide territory and brought a fair cash return, many a woodland settler turned them into a kind of cash crop. These hunters and trappers sought the fur in late fall and early winter after it had become prime, also at the time when the severity of the coming winter was to be discovered by the thickness of the coon's fur. Coon hunting was a major sport and in a modest way, one of reasonable profit. Over-hunting shortly brought coons in short supply. Fabrics became easier to procure. The trapping of coon lessened but never did entirely vanish.

It was about this time when the writer first became a struggling, straggling ten-year-old appendage to his first coon hunting party. He remembers the long trips through the deep wood, with an occasional stop beside a kindled fire while the dogs worked the woodland. These, somehow, occurred near some farmer's back-field turnip patch or not too far from a rusty coat apple tree whose fruit falling among the grass kept well until severe freezing came. In the absence of either turnips or apples a persimmon tree was helpful. There also is the memory of being utterly lost in the deep wood, a time when it often was easier to turn the lantern out and navigate by the stars.

The jargon of coon hunters also is remembered. There were blue tick, red bone, black and tan hounds, and other hunting dogs of questionable ancestry. Many of these were highly skilled in administering the coup de grace to large coons. Some of these grizzled veterans bore evidence of their apprentice days in their slitted ears and scarred faces. Coon hounds also are remembered as somewhat large dogs, weighing as much as 70 or 80 pounds. The largest coon remembered weighed 31 pounds, a rather

large bundle of fury when in combat. Some deadly combats are remembered, none however where the ccon killed its attacker. The bested hound could take flight.

Hounds are remembered that followed a cold trail and cried back to the hunters that it was a cold trail. In turn these same dogs told when the trail became "hot." They left no mistake when they "treed." There were full mouth hounds, and those that chopped.

With decline in the price of coon pelts and lessened demand for them coons have established a definite comeback. They are again in plentiful supply. There now are a hundred coon hunter associations. The COONER, offical organ of American Coon Hunters' Association is published at Sesser. So far as is known this is the only magazine of national circulation published in Southern Illinois.

Coon hunting again is in full swing. The writer wishes that someone would invite him to go coon hunting again, the last such venture was about sixty years ago, more than a coon's age. He'd like once more to tramp, not too far please, through the wood and night and hear the baying of good hounds, and perhaps see another hound get scratched by a valiant old "aracun." And why not take along a bullseye lantern like the one Jim Stevens, Charley Gholsons, Homer Pemberton and I carried on a memorable November night when Jim, shot out two tree coons, each of which hit the ground with a lot of fight left.

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10 - 27 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Suggestions for hunting safety and courtesy are timely with the approaching open season on upland game, according to A. Frank Bridges, Southern Illinois University safety specialist. Taking the suggestions seriously will reduce the number of news reports on hunting casualties and promote better farmer-hunter relations, he says.

Bridges says respect for an understanding of the firearm and the hunting companion are prime factors in hunting safety. Observing the state's hunting regulations is essential. Hunters should ask a farmer's permission to hunt on his land, whether it is posted or not. This formality and being careful to close gates, not hunt near livestock in fields, and treating fences and growing crops with reasonable respect will help substantially in maintaining cordial relations with farmers and having a place to hunt.

Bridges suggests several safety points in handling guns.

Treating every gun with the respect due a loaded weapon and there will be less accidents from "unloaded" guns.

Transport only empty guns which are in a case. This is now a state regulation.

When using the gun, be certain the barrel and action are clear of obstructions. Always carry the gun so the direction of the muzzle can be controlled, even when accidentally falling down.

Never point a gun at anything you do not intend to shoot, and always make sure of the target before pulling the trigger. Keep the finger out of the trigger guard until the sights are on the hunting target.

Never climb trees or fences with a loaded gun, and do not leave the gun unattended unless it is unloaded. Failure to observe this rule has been responsible for numerous accidents.

Do not shoot at flat or hard surfaces, or at the surface of water because of the danger from ricochetting pellets.

Avoid drinking alcoholic beverages when hunting.

Guns in the home should always be empty and stored in a cabinet (preferably locked), and separately from ammunition.

Bridges says a National Rifle Association study shows most causes of hunting accidents are: the victim moved into the line of fire, the victim was shot by an excited hunter, the victim was not seen, or he was mistaken for game. -am-

10 - 27 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Construction is underway on a $100,000 project designed to add a greenhouse and irrigation facilities to the Walnut Research Farm at Southern Illinois University, according to F. Bryan Clark, project leader in timber management for the U.S. Forest Service.

The funds, furnished cooperatively by the U.S. Forest Service and SIU, will provide for the greenhouse, pond, pumphouse, other irrigation facilities and general improvements, Clark said. The 3-acre pond was completed a year ago.

The primary purpose of the new facilities is to promote genetic improvement of walnuts. Particular attention will be given the Eastern Black Walnut because it is the most valuable species per board foot in the United States. Faster growth with improved quality will be the basic aim since there is a recognized shortage of walnut timber in the U.S. today, he said.

Various selections and species of walnut will be planted in the fields and in the greenhouse. Many will be obtained from different parts of the country and the world with the aid of the American Walnut Manufacturers Association. The species will be used in genetics research to select for specific traits and to cross pollinate for better hybrids.

The greenhouse will supplement trials being conducted in the field. It will be used for more controlled experiments such as in physiology and breeding problems. One such study will be on factors affecting the flowering of walnut trees. Basic soils research will be done in the greenhouse to study the relation of soil to growth of walnut trees and other high-value hardwoods.

It is hoped that all phases of the project will be finished and ready for use by spring.

10 - 27 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- A reproduction of a 3,000-year-old Koran, reprinted by order of the ruler of Iran to repudiate charges of atheism against him, is one of the spectacular items in the rare book room of Southern Illinois University's library.

The beautifully illuminated and handsomely bound volume was presented to the library by Mahammed Reza Pahlava.

The Shah, angered at accusations of United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser, ordered the Koran reproduced at a cost of $250,000 and copies presented to all Iranian province chiefs.

Noting a report of the publication in a magazine, Ralph W. Bushee, SIU rare books librarian, coveted a copy. He prevailed on an Iranian student, Bahman Djahed, an assistant in the library, to write a letter to the Shah in Arabic, suggesting that the library "would appreciate" one of the volumes.

To his surprise, the Koran arrived with a presentation letter from the Hon. Ghods Nakhai, minister of the court, acting on behalf of the Shah.

In a foreword the Shah said,"doing this took more than one year, and now we can be quite sure that this Qoran, which is written by the hand of the best hand writer: the late Neirizie, does not have any mistakes or omitted words."

Kept under lock and key, the Koran edition is displayed only on special occasions, Bushee said.

10 - 28 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., --A two-year Aviation Technology course offered by Southern Illinois University's Vocational-Technical Institute has been recertified by the Federal Aviation Agency.

Opened last year with 26 students as the newest of 27 programs at VTI, the Aviation Technology course was given initial certification as one of only eight such university-connected aviation technical schools in the nation.

The course is beginning its second year with 92 students, according to Coordinator Edmund A. DaRosa.

FAA Inspector Henry Diekmann of Central General Aviation District Office 19, Springfield, Ill., completed his annual formal inspection for compliance with FAA regulations and recertified the program Tuesday (Oct. 25).

Graduates of the program receive the Associate in Technology degree from SIU and are prepared for the FAA airframe and power plant license, DaRosa said. Options in private pilot, aircraft maintenance, and aviation electronoics are offered.

Training is designed primarily to prepare graduates for work as avaiation maintenance personnel for airlines, general aviation, repair stations and corporation aircraft.

Students receive 1,752 hours of technical instruction and are required to take courses in Southern's General Studies program, which provides a broad educational background.

Administrators work closely with the FAA and an advisory committee made up of representatives of major airlines and the aircraft industry in updating the technical curriculum, DaRosa said.

Classrooms, offices, laboratories, library and hangar for the program are housed in a 240- by 180-foot building at the University-operated Southern Illinois Airport.

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10 - 28 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. --Two Southern Illinois University buildings were featured in the October issues of two national college business magazines.

Lawson Hall on the Carbondale campus was selected "College Building of the Month" by the magazine, "College and University Business."

The $4.1 million science building on the Edwardsville campus was featured in "College Management" magazine. The building is unique in the fact that any of its 32 laboratories may be converted for use by any physical, chemical or biological science. The problem of the different facilities required for each of the sciences is solved by removable work bench tops. Each student is also provided with individual storage space for his projects.

A science building almost identical to Edwardsville's is now under construction on the Carbondale campus.

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10 - 28 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. -- Enrollment in a new Aviation Technology program more than tripled this fall at Southern Illinois University's Vocational-Technical Institute.

Opened with 26 students in September, 1965, as the newest of 27 major programs offered by VTI, Aviation Technology has an enrollment this year of 92. It is one of only eight university-connected aviation schools in the nation.

Enrollment gains also were shown in the Electronic Data Processing program, Dental Hygiene, and Automotive Technology.

In addition to their technical studies, students at the Vocational-Technical Institute take courses under Southern's General Studies program for a broad educational background. Graduates of the school's 22 two-year programs and options receive associate degrees. Certificates are awarded for completion of the five one-year courses offered.

VTI is located on its own campus nine miles east of Carbondale on the northern edge of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. It's fall term enrollment is 1,466.

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10 - 31 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL. -- Two major building projects and a large remodelling job in the oldest building on campus should be completed within the next two months at Southern Illinois University.

Construction supervisor William Volk said a three-story office-classroom building adjoining Lawson Hall should be ready for furniture and equipment installation by mid-November or early December.

The building will house the dean and department offices in the School of Business, government department staff offices, the offices of the Graduate School and College of Liberal Arts and Sciences deans, and classrooms for business education.

A classroom-laboratory wing of the Technology Building group is scheduled for completion by the winter term, Volk said. Another wing, fronting the SIU Arena, is 50 per cent occupied now and the remainder is ready for a final checkout. The third component of the group, designed for research laboratories, should be finished by the spring term, according to Volk.

Remodeling of the first floor and part of the second at Old Main for the SIU Museum should be completed by the middle of December, according to Associate Architect Alf Skaret. After the Museum moves in, its old space in Altgeld Hall will be taken over by the music department.

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10 - 31 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, Ill., Nov. --A $50 per term increase in tuition for out-of-state students goes into effect at Southern Illinois University starting with the winter term.

The boost, approved by SIU board of trustees earlier this year, was necessitated by increased operating costs and continued enrollment pressures, according to Robert MacVicar, vice president for academic affairs.

Under the increase, non-resident students will pay tuition and fees totaling $210,50 each quarter, compared to $80.50 for Illinois residents. The total fee package includes tuition, book rental, activity and building and welfare fund assessments.

MacVicar said the tuition for out-of-state students still ranks among the lowest in the nation.

The new schedule means that non-residents will pay $631.50 in tuition and fees for the full (three quarters) academic year.

A report on fee schedules for the 1966-67 school year, prepared by the Office of Institutional Research in Washington, showed these comparable costs for non-resident students at other large midwestern schools:

Illinois, $850; Indiana, $960; Iowa State, $930; Michigan State, $1,020; Missouri, $850; Oklahoma State, $736; and Ohio State, $1,008.

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11 - 1 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. -- One black widow spider has been added to the insect collection of Southern Illinois University's Museum--safely encased in a little block of bioplastic.

"We would have had two, but the larger one ate the smaller before we had time to mount them," said Jack E. Porter, curator of education.

Porter said children visiting the Museum frequently asked to see a black widow spider. "We didn't have one, so we passed the word around that we needed one," Porter said. "One of our Museum student assistants brought in two but unfortunately the larger one exhibited the black widow's traditional cannibalistic tendencies."

The two specimens were found by Wayne Peterson of Oak Lawn, a student assistant in the Museum last year. Peterson is now teaching at Downers Grove.

Use of bioplastic--a clear liquid which rapidly hardens--has greatly reduced the breakage loss in the Museum's school loan exhibits, Porter said. Unlike glass, the bioplastic does not break when dropped or struck, he said.

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11 - 1 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. -- A demonstration of meat cookery by Ruth Hogan, food service specialist with the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, will be a feature of a Dietetic Workshop for food service workers at Southern Illinois University Thursday (Nov. 10).

Co-sponsored by Southern's Division of Technical and Adult Education and the Southern Illinois Dietetic Association, the workshop will be held in the University Center Ballroom from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

During 14 years with the meat board, Miss Hogan has presented more than 2,000 meat cookery demonstrations to audiences totaling 2,500,000 people, according to SIU Adult Education Supervisor Jeff Fee. She has worked with homemakers through cooking schools and has assisted home economics students and teachers.

The workshop is designed for anyone engaged in the food service profession, Fee said. Registrations must be received by November 8 at the Office of Technical and Adult Education, SIU. The $3.75 fee includes luncheon at the University Center.

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11 - 3 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 686 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

THE FIRST ARMISTICE DAY

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

This is being written on November 1, ten days hence, unless plans go much awry or some kindred soul comes to join, a lone old Marine will be found sitting beside a cozy little fire in some Southern Illinois hilltop or in some hidden woodland nook. He will, in keeping with the practice of other years, be holding another of his lonely reunions.

Thus far they have been solitary affairs with only one Marine present. Nevertheless they have been fraught with considerable emotion and peopled with a host of other fleeting characters glimpsed in the flickering lights of the blaze. As in other years this one will be in observance of a night 48 years ago when a group of men gathered about another fire in a hilltop orchard by the Meuse River, not far from Beaumont, France.

That group, with the ban on campfires suddenly lifted, was gathered about the first fire they had been allowed to have for several weeks. They were celebrating the first Armistice Day. The annual return of the day undoubtedly arouses many memories in the minds of those present then.

The elderly and middle aged will recall the manner in which the day was observed here. This is to tell something of the manner in which a detachment of the Sixth Regiment U.S. Marines then in front position did it 'over there.'

When this detachment was halted as nightfall was approaching on the eve of November 11 the writer and two other enlisted men, Albert Ullum from Akron, Ohio and Tom Greeley from Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, propped their shoulder packs against a standing apple tree in order to establish 'homestead' rights if an order to pitch tents should be given, which happened immediately.

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While Ullum stayed to defend homestead rights if necessary, the other two hastened to a shell wrecked building to preempt a large door they saw in the wreckage. They then hurried back for armfuls of some excelsior they had found. With the large door in place, the apple tree serving as an anchor post, the excelsior was spread to pad the door, and covered with a blanket. Two shelter halves were joined to make a tent, the third one being fashioned as a front door. It is seriously to be doubted if any enlisted men in the region had a more comfortable bed. The captain who passed by paused to commend.

With a comfortable bed assured the three Marines decided it would be nice to have a fire. One accordingly was kindled from excelsior and broken timbers from the building mentioned. Attracted to the fire, other men came and the circle was enlarged.

It was a motley group that came. There was Wilkinson who had mushed dogs in Arctic Alaska, and Dribblebuss, an electrician from Albion, Ill., Porter was a Linotype operator from Russellville, Ala., Sanderson, the company medic, was from Farwell, Mich., Bennett was a butcher from Jersey City who, if inspired with two shots of cognac, could quote most every line of poetry written by Robert Service. There was Sheehy, driver of the rolling kitchen and master, by spells, of the galloping dominos. Incidentally, he always seemed to be out of uniform. There was Underwood,Felix X., and I've always wondered what the X meant, an exbartender from upstate New York. Cavanaugh was a right good tenor, a bit of a showman, and later a successful broker on the New York Stock Exchange. Dawson had helped to electrify a Canadian railroad. Wilson was a clerk, a penman and an excellent pianist. Norris had led a mule and machine gun a thousand miles. Papke from Kansas was a harness maker who later turned cabinet maker to fashion a coffin for a Montana teacher who drowned in the Rhine. Bedford was a millwright before entering the service. Bednawski, our top sergeant, with 19 years of service, was a former student in Roberts College, Constantinople. There were two school teachers, a lawyer, a professor from a teachers

college in Pennsylvania, and a bruiser from the Bronx. Looking into the glowing fire at this annual observance other names and faces will doubtlessly present themselves.

Strange to say, instead of a noisy or boisterous event it was a strangely quite one. They sat in clusters and talked quitely. Many sat silently and looked into the fire. All were glad that the war was ended and they were reasonably sure to reach home safely. There was no effort to hide their sadness that many had not reached that night. Perhaps it was the thoughts concerning those not surviving that made all serious.

To a man all seemed to feel assured that they had helped to win the war and thereby assure peace to the world. No one was heard to express a thought that another and even more brutal war would come to that same land within a lifetime.

It now is 48 years since that night by the campfire on the French hilltop. It shortly will be 48 years since the writer parted with Sheeley the last of that campfire group in the railway station in Louisville, Ky.

Excepting roundabout information that our captain remained in the service and retired as a colonel; that the enlisted man who whipped him became mayor of a great city and the Cavanaugh home was robbed of $168,000 in jewels, the writer has had no news about any of those remembered at the campfire in 35 years. He'd like to have one of them come along and sit beside this year's fire.

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SIU ARCHAEOLOGISTS AGAIN RACE WITH LAKE CONSTRUCTION

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --An eight-year race won against flood waters in the filling Carlyle reservoir, Southern Illinois University Museum archaeologists now are racing against bulldozers clawing out the new Rend Lake.

Salvage from both areas harvested during the past summer is now being analyzed and compared in Museum laboratories, according to Matthew H. Hill, curator of North American archaeology.

The two areas were occupied by peoples of similar culture at various stages of pre-history, Hill said, but each area is revealing new clues to help Museum scientists reconstruct the pattern of life.

More than a dozen dwelling sites lying under the debris of centuries have been excavated in the Carlyle area, many of them rural farmsteads of the 1,000-year-old Mississippian culture. One was discovered in 1963 which is believed to date back to the time of Christ.

Each of the past eight summers has added its chapter to the story of the villagers and farmers who lived near the Kaskaskia River in ages past.

Types of primitive architecture previously unknown in the Midwest have been discovered; Late Woodland settlements contemporary with the Mississippian inhabitants were located; and artifacts and other salvage material have been dug up which SIU archaeologists hope will show how the earliest hunters and foragers learned to grow crops and to live in communities.

During the past summer, a field crew headed by Frank Rackerby, salvage archaeologist, now a doctoral student at Northwestern University, closed out the Carlyle field work by more intensive excavations at two sites previously dug, one located in the town of Boulder, the other nearby.

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Previous digging had provided a number of Mississippian hamlets. Last summer the party found an earlier occupation--that of some Middle Woodland people who lived in a period between 100 and 700 A.D.

"A good range of pottery and stone tools was recovered," Hill said. "The Mississippians were represented in scattered hamlets and farmsteads, but the Woodland people gathered in a more concentrated type of village."

The Rend Lake investigation, which began in 1961, has surveyed almost 100 sites in Jefferson and Franklin counties, virtually the whole reservoir area, but particularly along the major tributaries.

During the past summer a crew headed by Sid Denny, field archaeologist, spent three months making controlled surface explorations on five of these sites and selecting two for intensive excavation next year. Denny, a native of Union, Mo., and two-degree graduate of the University of Missouri, is a doctoral student in anthropology at SIU.

The sites explored, Denny said, represent Early Woodland occupation, probably around 700 B.C., but there are indications that the area had previously been occupied by Archaic people, some 4,000 years ago, then later abandoned.

"We want to find out where these early nomadic hunters went, what they hunted and gathered, how and when the next occupation began, and how the economy developed into an agricultural type of culture," he said.

The two sites chosen for digging next summer are located about six miles north of Benton, near Whittington, he said.

Hill said there is more Early and Middle Woodland materials than Mississippian to be salvaged in the Rend Lake area, whereas the Mississippian was more common in the Carlyle area.

"By studying and comparing the materials," he said, and relating those from both areas to the vast quantity we have from the urban Mississippian culture of the Cahokia Mounds area around East St. Louis, where our field crews worked for a number of years, we hope to find the relationships that may have existed between these various cultures.

Both the Carlyle and the Rend Lake archaeological projects have been supported by grants from the National Park Service.

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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Sir Linton Andrews, described as Britain's elder statesman of the press, will be a visiting professor at Southern Illinois University during the spring term.

A British journalist for 64 years, Sir Linton is now retired as an editor but still writes a weekly column. At Southern he will be a special lecturer and teacher in the department of journalism.

Howard R. Long, chairman of the SIU department of journalism, said Sir Linton will teach a course in international journalism for seniors and graduate students and give special lectures on the British Press Council, contemporary English journalism, and the literary Bronte sisters.

Sir Linton has been president of the Editor's Guild, was one of the founders of the National Union of Journalists, and has served as president of the Institute of Journalists. He was chairman of the British Press Council, an unofficial body created in 1953 to set up standards of ethics for newspaper content and hear complaints of violations.

On May 27, when honored by the London district of the Institute of Journalists on his 80th birthday, he was described as "one of the greater sons of 20th Century journalism."

His journalism career started at Hull when he was 16 years old. Early work was with the Sheffield Telegraph, Sheffield Evening Mail, Nottingham Express, and Dundee Advertiser. After World War I he joined Northcliffe's Daily Mail, but soon left Fleet Street for a series of editorships in Leeds. He retired from the editorship of the Yorkshore Post three years ago.

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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --A new plastic model of the sun and its planets is proving one of the most popular items in the school loan exhibit collection of Southern Illinois University's Museum, according to Jack E. Porter, curator of education.

"One area school recently borrowed the model and kept it for a whole month, using it in every elementary classroom in the school system," he said.

The Museum's school loan program contains a wide variety of packaged exhibits which can be used as teaching aids in the classroom, but "custom-designed" exhibits can be requested, Porter said.

A packaged exhibit on the Woodland period Indians of Southern Illinois was used all summer at the University's Little Grassy outdoor educational facility in camping programs for handicapped and other children, Porter said.

Other exhibits already prepared include those on pioneer history, dolls of various lands, science, animals, insects, transportation, pioneer living, furniture and many other subjects.

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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Invitations to the Theta Sigma Phi Matrix Table luncheon have been sent to more than 500 SIU coeds and area women.

The Matrix is an annual event sponsored by the professional fraternity for women in journalism. It will be held at 1 p.m. Nov. 19 in the Ballrooms of the University Center.

The speaker at this year's luncheon will be Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, an award-winning weekly editor from Lexington, Miss.

Mrs. Smith received the Pulitzer Prize in 1964 for excellence in editorial writing.

Besides the Pultizer award, Mrs. Smith has won the Elijah Parish Lovejoy award (1960) given by the SIU Department of Journalism for courage in editorial writing, and the Golden Quill, another award sponsored by the department.

The Lovejoy award was given to her for her courage in the face of opposition to her integrationist views. The Golden Quill was awarded her in 1963 for an outstanding editorial on civil rights written in 1962.

In addition to Mrs. Smith's speech and the luncheon, awards will be given to outstanding coed campus leaders in journalism.

Chairman of this year's Matrix luncheon is Margaret Perez, from Collinsville.

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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

The importance of what is called agribusiness to farm and city folks alike, and the need of attracting more young persons to the opportunities in this field will get special emphasis during National Farm-City Week Nov. 18-24, says Walter J. Wills, chairman of the Southern Illinois University agricultural industries department.

Farm-City Week usually is observed during the seven days before Thanksgiving Day. It's major concern is to create better understanding between the rural and urban folks of this land which has changed in the last couple of generations from a rural society to an urban and industrial nation. Yet, there is much interdependence between the two segments of our society and an understanding of each other's problems will be helpful in assuring a better life for all, Wills says.

There is a continuing need to attract more high quality high school graduates to study agriculture and its related fields in the colleges and universities to fill the growing need for capably trained men and women in the nation's food and fiber production, processing and distribution industry to keep the population properly clothed and fed. The National Farm-City Week committee says there are 23 million jobs in agribusiness--7 million on the farm and 16 million off the farm. Many of these are going begging for qualified persons. Careers in many fields related to agriculture offer opportunities to city-reared persons as well as those who have lived on the farm.

Joint meetings of farm and city folks and farm or industry tours are usual Farm-City Week activities sponsored by civic, business, or rural organizations to promote understanding. The national committee points to such subjects as zoning, taxation, air and water pollution as problems calling for real understanding between rural and urban persons if they are going to be solved effectively.

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From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --A complex experiment is underway at the Southern Illinois University Experimental Forest to learn precisely how much water a walnut tree needs for best growth.

Willard H. Carmean, soil scientist with the U.S. Forest Service, says the experiment is part of a three-phase project designed by the Forest Service to study fertilization, soil moisture and drainage. The latter two studies are going on at local walnut research farms while the fertilization studies are being conducted in Iowa.

Twenty-five small trees have been planted individually in the centers of 12-by-12 feet plots. The boundaries of the plots are carved by trenches three feet deep. The purpose of the radical design is to give researchers complete control over the amount of water which reaches each tree.

Water pipelines are being laid in the trenches through which water will be pumped from a neighboring creek. Faucets will service each plot to control the amount of water flowing through the seep hose. The seep hose is wound in wide concentric circles around the tree for the width of the plot. It releases water through tiny outlets along the hose.

Two pipes will be inserted into each plot to a depth of six feet. A neutron device for measuring soil moisture content can be lowered down the pipes periodically to measure the exact content of water in the soil. Thus, researchers can control and record the amount of water available to each tree.

Over all this equipment is laid a black plastic sheet with the edges extended deep inside the trenches. The plastic is sealed tightly around the tree and the protruding pipes. The edges of the sheet are then buried with gravel as the trenches are filled to surface level. For drainage purposes the entire trench network slopes toward the nearby creek.

Some trees will be furnished all the water the soil can hold. Others will receive the minimal amount of water needed for tree growth. The remaining trees will receive varying amounts of water. The results should indicate the optimum moisture conditions for growing walnut timber. If successful, the feasibility of using irrigation for walnut timber should be more certain, Carmean said.

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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. -- It has taken a total of 51 shots to immunize James E. Sexson and his family before they leave Nov. 10 for South Viet Nam where Sexson will join Southern Illinois University's contract team of elementary education advisers.

Sexson, off-campus film specialist for SIU's Audio-Visual Services, is the first SIU audio-visual specialist sent to work with Vietnamese educators in upgrading the country's elementary school system.

A native of Charleston, Sexson is a graduate of Eastern Illinois University and a master's degree graduate of Indiana University. After teaching at St. Louis and serving as elementary principal at Charleston, he joined the SIU staff in 1959. He had two stints in the U. S. Air Force, 1945 and again in 1950-51.

His wife Elizabeth and three daughters--Jane, 16, Camille, 5, and Rebecca, 2--will accompany him to Knala Lumput, Malaysia. The two older girls will study in the International School in that capital city.

Among the various shots the family has had to take are those for yellow fever, cholera, typhus, typhoid, tetanus, smallpox and polio.

"I am looking forward to the assignment and am not apprehensive about the military situation there," Sexson said. "I have talked with almost all of our returnees and find they have had no sense of being in danger."

One of Sexson's responsibilities will be the administration of $75,000 worth of educational films and materials given to the U.S. Agency for International Development and earmarked for the SIU project in South Viet Nam.

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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Determining the fate of anhydrous ammonia applied to the soil is the object of nitrogen fertilizer research Joseph P. Vavra, professor of plant industries, is directing at Southern Illinois University's Southwestern Farm Research Center in St. Clair County.

The research project, backed by a $2,500 grant from Phillips Petroleum Corporation of Bartlesville, Okla., and a $1,500 grant from Hahn, Inc., Evansville, Ind., a specialized farm equipment manufacturer, began last July.

Phillips Petroleum Corporation has been supporting Vavra's nitrogen fertilizer studies for the past ten years, especially studies of anhydrous ammonia action.

Workers knife anhydrous ammonia six inches into the soil, the chemical entering as a highly pressurized gas, Vavra said. "Diffusing rapidly into a fertilized band, it kills micro-organisms such as bacteria, fungi, and algae upon contact," he said. However, the micro-organism population soon rebuilds to a greater number than the original, because ammonium coming from the fertilizeris a microbiological food, Vavra said. Two bacteria, nitrosomonas and nitrobacter, cause the ammonium to oxidize, creating a nitrate, he said.

Vavra said researchers will study the ammonium and nitrate content in the soil. "When it rains, ammonium is held by the soil, whereas nitrate is soluble in soil water and is subject to loss by leaching," he added.

"We want to know how long the injected solution stays in the ammonium form after application," Vavra said, "to see if we can put on anhydrous ammonia fertilizer in the fall when temperatures are cool and have it remain in the ammonium form through the winter."

"Finally, we hope to determine the length of time which plants require to obtain nitrogen from the fertilizer band," he said.

Vavra believes that if plants can acquire nitrogen before a anhydrous ammonia is changed to a nitrate, farmers will have the advantage of applying nitrogen in the fall without loss, rather than in the spring when wet fields may cause untimely delays in getting the fertilizer to the crops at the best time.

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From Information Service
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JONESBORO, ILL., Nov. --Black walnut timber and nut production will be discussed at the fall meeting of the Illinois Nut Tree Association at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale Saturday (Nov. 12).

R.E. Leide, Jonesboro, association president, says the sessions will begin at 1 p.m. in Room 116 of the SIU Agriculture Building.

Besides Leide's discussion of the ecological behavior of black walnut, the program will include talks on the best methods for growing and caring for walnut trees by F. Bryan Clark of the Carbondale unit of the North Central Forest Experiment Station and Ernest Kurmes, SIU forester; and some suggestions on selecting walnut trees for timber by Calvin F. Bey, a geneticist with the North Central Forest Experiment Station. J.C. McDaniel of the University of Illinois faculty will talk about using black walnut timber for both lumber and nut production.

Also on the program will be J. Lee Dennis of Mt. Vernon and George Hockenyos of Springfield who will discuss the potential value of Illinois black walnut selections for nut and timber production.

The Carbondale meeting is jointly sponsored by the association, the U.S. Forest Service and the SIU forestry department.

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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --A Southern Illinois University professor back home from Hong Kong believes the Red Chinese may be on the verge of purging intellectuals and scientists.

Charles C. Clayton of the SIU journalism department, who last year provided American know-how in establishing a journalism department and mass communications center at the new Chinese University in Hong Kong, said the possibility of a purge is seen in the recent firing of some top Chinese editors, which could be the initial move.

Five or six of the newspapers in Hong Kong are subsidized by Communist China, Clayton said. "They change the news as received from the West, particularly about Viet Nam."

However, the larger dailies in Hong Kong are pro-Nationalist Chinese and provide the "other side" of the picture for the crown colony's residents.

Clayton spent last year in Hong Kong on assignment from the department of journalism, under a contract between the University and the Asia Foundation. He and Mrs. Clayton left for the Far East when the journalism department at Chinese University was "just an idea."

Clayton was able to enlist the cooperation of Chinese newspapers, which gave 12 scholarships for his students. The newspapers also set up "internship" programs for the students before their senior years.

The instruction program was established in the pattern of the program at SIU. Clayton said Southern Illinois University is the leader in working with journalism in the Far East now.

Both he and Howard R. Long, chairman of the SIU journalism department, have led programs at Chengchi University in Taiwan in previous years. Currently the SIU journalism department has 12 graduate students from the Far East on the Carbondale campus seeking advanced degrees.

Clayton has been at SIU since 1956. Before that he was a reporter, assistant city editor, editorial writer and assistant to the publisher of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He has written two books concerning journalism.

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From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Mrs. Judson Large, wife of a Libertyville (Ill.) utilities executive, is giving Southern Illinois University a registered yearling stallion to add to its string of American Saddle horses. The animals are assigned to the SIU School of Agriculture for teaching and research programs.

Ronald Carr, herdsman of the School's Horse Center, went to Libertyville Oct. 27 to bring the new stallion to Carbondale and now has the horse under observation for a few days in separate facilities on the SIU Experimental Farms before letting the animal join the regular herd at the Horse Center. The stallion, named Dashing Romero, is a fine addition to the herd, Carr says.

Mrs. Large breeds American Saddle Horses at the family's Red Top Farm near Libertyville in Lake County, and shows successfully at state fairs and other horse shows.

Southern's School of Agriculture currently has 30 American Saddle Horses in its herd. Nucleus of the herd was a gift of 28 mares and stallions from Richard Lumpkin, Mattoon businessman, in 1963.

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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Critics call her "one of the few original creative minds of our time" and "the innovator who has adventured farthest and achieved most of all those in the performing arts."

This artist is Martha Graham, dancer, choreographer, dramatist, designer, who, now in her seventies, is enchanting audiences on her first American tour since 1950.

Miss Graham herself will dance in "Legend of Judith," one of her greatest roles, when her company appears at Southern Illinois University here Saturday (Nov. 19) at 8 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium.

This and other large production numbers on the concert bill will be staged just as they have been on world tours, with impressive costuming, stage designing, and special orchestra accompaniment.

The dance, "Legend of Judith," is Miss Graham's modern interpretation of the epic of the great Hebrew heroine of the Old Testament. The music is by the Israeli composer, Mordecai Seter and the setting by Dani Karavan.

Other dances on the program will include "Seraphic Dialogue," based on the life and transfiguration of Joan of Arc, and "Embattled Garden," a witty comedy about the Garden of Eden.

The Graham dance concert is a major event on SIU's new Celebrity Series presented by the coordinator of special programs, Paul Hibbs, and the Student Activities Center. The women's physical education department is a co-sponsor of the event.

Tickets for the concert may be obtained at the Student Activities Center.

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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Katherine Hart, president of the American Dietetics Association, will be a guest speaker for a joint meeting of two student home economics groups at Southern Illinois University Nov. 17. Area home economists are invited to attend.

The occasion will bring together the SIU chapters of the American Home Economics Association and of Kappa Omicron Phi, national home economics fraternity.

Miss Hart is chairman of the department of institution administration at Michigan State University. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin and master's degree graduate of the University of Chicago, she has also studied at the University of California at Berkeley.

She has membership in a wide range of professional organizations including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Management Association, the Institute of Food Technologists, the Society of Advancement of Food Service Research and the American Home Economics Association.

Miss Hart will speak at 7:30 p.m. in the Family Living Laboratory of the Home Economics Building.

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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --The 17th annual survey of a bellweather precinct in Southern Illinois quail country indicates bobwhite populations may be up 40 per cent over last year.

But Willard D. Klimstra, head of the Southern Illinois University Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory which conducts the census, said the optimistic signs may be misleading.

The area used by the laboratory is located northeast of Carbondale and includes a fairly well-balanced mix of cover and food conditions found throughout Southern Illinois. Klimstra said downstate sections characterized by intensive farming, with lots of pasture, probably were harder hit by a cold, wet spring and hot, dry summer--at least as far as quail are concerned.

Hunting success in these areas might not reflect the apparent population increase found in the survey plot, he said.

Overall, hunting should be good if rain falls before the quail season opens Nov. 11. Dry and dusty conditions considerably hampered dogs in the population search, Klimstra said.

The SIU Laboratory, in cooperation with the Illinois Natural History Survey, has been sampling quail counts since 1950. The research area covers 1,500 acres.

The season runs through Dec. 31 with a possession limit of 16 birds and a daily limit of eight. Shooting hours are sunrise to sunset, except on opening day when the kickoff is at noon.

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From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Parents of Southern Illinois University students from Wilmette, Ill. and Jasonville, Ind. will be honored as Parents of the Day in SIU's 16th annual Parents Day Program Nov. 11 and 12. They are Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Lowe of Wilmette (3034 Indian Wood Rd.) and Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Watson of Jasonville (404 Capital).

The Lowes are the parents of Connie Lowe, a junior elementary education major. Mr. Lowe attended Michigan State University and General Motors Institute. He is employed as vice-president-comptroller by the Greyhound Company in Chicago. Mrs. Lowe attended nursing school in St. Louis and is now a housewife.

The Watsons are the parents of Ed Watson, a transfer student to SIU from Rose Polytechnical Institute in Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Watson attended Rose Polytechnical Institute and is now employed by the Milwaukee Railroad Company. Mrs. Watson owns and operates a beauty salon in Jasonville. Their younger son, Dave, is a freshman at Indiana State University.

The Parents of the Day will attend a reception in President and Mrs. Morris' home on Saturday morning and will be presented during the half time of the Ball State--Southern football game. They also will be the honored guests of the university at the Parents Day buffet, the Celebrity Series show featuring the piano duo, Ferrante and Teicher, and at the Parents Day Dance.

Activities for the entire weekend will include a musical highlights show, featuring campus musical groups, on Nov. 11 at 8 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium; tours of the campus; and slide program; and the opportunity to meet faculty members on Saturday morning. After the game Saturday afternoon there will be residence hall receptions, a Parents Day buffet in the University Center Ballrooms, the Celebrity Series show, and the Parents Day Dance in the University Center Ballrooms.

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Number 687 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

SNOWFALL LORE

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Artists, poets, crop farmers, bundled up children with mitts and sleds, youth in general and older persons still youthful in heart, along with country boys wanting to hunt rabbits, all seem to have an inborn love of snow.

It is true the slippery walks and roadways that too soon become sodden dampen the enthusiasm of city dwellers. To all but the softies and infirm, however, the joy given by a rural landscape blanketed with snow is worth all the slush and mush that follows. This writer would feel well rewarded in advance for a chance offered to play boy again and rabbit hunt along the leeward side of fence rows briar patches, bush clumps and woodlands with Fritz and an ancient fowling piece.

Even junk yards wrapped in a generous mantle of snow have their attractive aspects. Weed fields, brushlands, hillsides, and piled up rocks take on a measure of beauty. By now you have guessed that one person loves snow.

Snow also prompts one to get a bag of feed and arrange facilities for feeding birds. No one can feel less than pleased as he watches and listens to the birds that come to twitter their thanks and peck at the feast offered. This costs little.

Beside all these there is a body of folklore that centers about snow. A good hundred such sayings have been gathered. These have been passed along through the years and may be of interest. Some apparently are true but hardly believable. For instance, the statement that snowflakes like fingerprints never are alike. Just how one can prove that true or untrue is not known. A careful inspection of a few hundred or more photographed on a black background didn't turn up a single set of identical twins. Thus we concede the truth of the saying.

There is a mass of lore to tell us just when and how often it will snow. Some light flurries of snow here on November 1 and 2, with heavy falls in Tennessee and

-more-

Kentucky, are convincing that the snow issue is definitely drawn. It may be here early enough for some politicians to be very literally snowed under on election day.

There are several sayings to tell us how many falls to expect. One is the old one that says it will snow as many times as there are foggy mornings in August. Another tells us that there will be as many as the moon was days old when the first snow came. The August foggy morning could not allow more than 31, the moon day measure would allow only 28. A more generous one says count the days by which the first snow fall precedes Christmas and that's the number. With the first one coming on November 1 this year we are entitled to 54 for the winter.

There was one advantage in this year's first snowfall. It was too scant to scoop up and eat. Since oldsters knew that the first snowfall of the season contains all the poisons of the summer its scantiness may have been good. Other signs like October leaves continuing to cling on limbs means more snows.

There undoubtedly are advantages to snowfalls. After the first fall, rabbits are good and boys may hunt them, that is if men haven't complicated the matter with game laws.

With snows making the landscape look dreamy the snow enters dreams in other ways. If one dreams of snow out of the snowy season it means good luck. A dream about snow at any time means that an important event in one's life will shortly come to pass. Another saying seems to offset both of these. It says that to dream of snow at any time is bad fortune. This apparent conflict may be avoided by not dreaming of snow at all.

If one believes the sayings there are several ways in which snow may help toward better health and comfort. Walking around the house barefoot when snow is on the ground will keep one's feet from freezing, even from getting cold. It also will guarantee good health throughout the year if one walks around the house three times, barefoot. A six-year-old tried this before announcing the experiment to his mother, who merely remarked, "John, that's fine but I wouldn't do it any more. You might step on a stob or nail." The experimenter doesn't remember the health throughout that particular year. -more-

There are a number of signs that tell when snows may be expected. Two rings about the moon indicate snow in 24 hours. A "spittin" fire in the fireplace means snow soon. A crackling fire that sounds like snow pellets falling against a window or on the roof tells the listener that there will be a snow of that kind soon. Itching of feet that once were frostbitten tell of a coming snow, likewise does smoke that spreads near the ground.

Large flakes that come from "the old woman in the sky who is picking her geese or shaking her feather bed" means that the snow will not stay on long. With no more feather beds perhaps the figure is not so apt.

Snow lying long in fence corners is a snow breeder and tells that more is coming. With the passing of fence corners, where shall we look for snow breeders?

One saying that snow on a wedding day indicated that the couple would be happy and that the husband would be good to his wife was offset by another that said snow falling on the carriage meant the couple would shortly part. Snow on the ground on Christmas Day means a good fruit crop. A white Christmas meant few deaths but a snow at Easter meant a "fat" graveyard.

To keep hair from falling out one had only to wash the head in March snow water. March snow water also was good for the eyes and would wash freckles away. Hands would not chap if washed in it. Water from Good Friday's snow would wash away all headaches.

In order to have good luck it might be just as well to forget the good luck snow signs and carry a buckeye.

11 - 10 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

This year's increased production of turkeys will give housewives a price break at the meat market when they start shopping for this special Thanksgiving bird, according to Southern Illinois University poultry specialists.

Agricultural economists say a record 116 million turkeys will have been produced before the end of the year, an increased of about 11 per cent over 1965 production. Current predictions are that dressed turkeys in the 8 to 16 pounds range will sell around 45 cents per pound average during the holidays. This is about four cents under the average for 1965. Heavier types of turkeys likely will be just under 40 cents this year.

The price farmers are receiving this year may average about one cent under last year's 22 1/2 cents in spite of the rather heavy jump in production. The economists believe this slight decline will not greatly discourage turkey production next year. Hence, they foresee another increase, but the amount likely will not be much more than 5 per cent over this year's record.

Illinois is not one of the country's major turkey producing states, but will have an output of nearly 1.3 million birds. The state ranks seventh among 12 north central states which together account for about 46 per cent of the country's turkey crop. In this region, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin are rather heavy turkey producers. California usually is the nation's top producer with Minnesota running a close second.

Efforts to get turkey farmers to market birds early increased the rate of slaughter in the first six months of the year 32 per cent above last year, but the bulk of the crop still was expected to move off the ranges for slaughter late in the season to hit the market for the holidays. Consequently, a record carryover in storage is expected Jan. 1. Cold storage stocks of turkeys fell to the lowest point in five years during the summer but by Sept. 1 these stocks had climbed to a record 166 million pounds.

This year's large turkey output and the prospects for another next year will mean that poultry again will continue giving the red meats--beef, pork, and lamb--stiff competition for the food dollars of economy-minded housewives in the coming year.

-am-

11 - 11 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Concert-style jazz is the trade mark of the Southern Illinois University field band, the Marching Salukis--but a violinist yet?

The fans are not seeing a mirage, however. For this whole season 18-year-old John Harder, freshman from Calumet City (1305 Price Ave.), has been fiddling along with the trumpet section.

"It started as a gag," Director Michael D. (Mike) Hanes, says, "just to see if the audience would catch it. Few did, except for musicians and band directors. But the band members liked the trick so we just kept it up."

But when the 110-man Marching Salukis appeared on national television as "guest artists" during the half-time of the St. Louis Cardinals-Chicago Bears pro football game, the gimmick produced a rash of telephone queries.

P.S. Harder can't even play the violin--he's a drummer!

-lj-

11 - 11 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Herbert L. Portz, assistant dean of the Southern Illinois University School of Agriculture, will leave Jan. 3 (1967) for a two-year assignment with SIU's educational assistance team in Nepal.

He will join John O. Anderson who left the campus at the end of August to become chief of party for the Nepal program being developed under contract with the Agency for International Development. Nepal is nestled in the Himalaya Mountains between India and China. The University's AID agreement calls for advising the government of Nepal in preparing, operating and administering a national vocational training center and in helping train a Nepali staff for operating the center. It also calls for training new teachers and upgrading present teachers for service in applied vocational education at the secondary school level.

Portz will be an agricultural adviser for programs in agronomy, horticulture and applied science. He will work out of headquarters at Kathmandu, capital of Nepal. His wife, Betty, and their two sons and a daughter will join him in June at the end of the current school year.

The Nepal program calls for a party of six educators to help develop programs and train teachers in various vocational fields, including industrial arts, building trades, woodworking, basic electricity, drafting, mathematics and science, business, home economics and agriculture. Portz is the first SIU faculty member besides Anderson accepted for the team. He says a task force of several persons is being selected to serve about two months in helping set up equipment for the new training center.

Portz, a field crops specialist, has been on Southern's faculty since 1954. He is a native of Waukesha, Wis. Before coming to SIU he was a high school vocational teacher for four years and was a research and teaching assistant at the University of Illinois while working for his doctorate in agronomy. His research activities have been concerned especially with frost-heaving problems of forage crops and also with corn and forage crop production and management. He has helped direct agricultural phases of Peace Corps and other international training programs at SIU and spent three weeks in Niger and Senegal, Africa, in 1965, observing Peace Corps work there.

-am-

11 - 11 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Joe H. Jones, associate professor of plant industries at Southern Illinois University, says the low water-storage capacity of Southern Illinois soil is complicated by uneven distribution of rainfall during the growing season.

SIU researchers are trying to do something about the problem.

"For Southern Illinois farmers to produce good crop-yields, there must be adequate storage in the soil of the heavy spring rains, supplemented by summer rainfall," Jones says.

He explains fragipan and claypan soils prevalent in the region limit water and plant root movement in the soil because of a tight layer of clay below the surface. This hindrance to water movement downward limits water storage and results in loss by runoff and evaporation.

Extensive greenhouse and field studies, directed by Joseph P. Vavra, professor of plant industries, show that putting fatty alcohols on the soil surface reduces water loss. Vavra says the fatty alcohols form a kind of blanket over the soil to reduce evaporation.

Researchers are continuing the project, conducted in cooperation with the Illinois Water Survey, to find ways of reducing the cost of fatty alcohol application, according to Vavra.

Jones and Vavra say that whether fatty alcohol applications or irrigation are used to combat soil moisture problems, researchers must determine where treatment is needed and how extensive it should be.

Jones is directing another research project designed to determine an accurate and fast way to measure soil water-capacity.

The project is being conducted at Southern's Southwestern Farm Research Center in St. Clair County, and at the Cooperative Agronomy Research Center in Carbondale, a cooperative unit of SIU and the University of Illinois.

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11 - 11 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Singapore has sent an audio visual specialist to Southern Illinois University to study educational television.

Peter Seow, lecturer in audio visual media at the Teacher's College in Singapore, was sent here by the Asian Foundation and the Ministry of Education in Singapore.

Seow, who is studying production, organization, and effects of educational TV on society at SIU, said there is national TV broadcasting on two channels in Singapore. The Ministry of Education has decided to initiate educational TV in the young republic, Seow said. The ETV station, to be opened in early 1967, will broadcast programs related to school studies of different levels.

Seow, a Chinese native, works with WSIU-TV, the educational TV station operated by the University. The 32-year-old educator said he has found the practical training of great help to him. He considered one of the highlights of his trip to the United States was attending the National Association for Educational Broadcasters conference in Kansas City, Mo., last month. "I met a congregation of educational broadcasters, teachers, station managers and TV administrators who would otherwise be spread over the United States," he said.

Seow also has visited NHK educational TV in Japan, University of De Anteneo in Manila, the Philippines, and San Francisco State College, and WDCN television station in Nashville, Tenn.

Seow came to the United States in July and was joined by his wife and their six-year-old boy in September. While her husband studies educational television, Mrs. Seow, an elementary school teacher in Singapore for ten years, is taking courses in elementary school music. The Seows send their child, Colin, a first grader, to the University School.

For Colin, the only foreign student in the class, the school life here is wonderful. His classmates consider the oriental boy as a "musician" and "artist," since he plays the piano well and shows great interest in art. "Colin," Mrs. Ellen Olson, first grade teacher at the school, said, "can speak very good English and is a well-mannered boy."

The Seows will leave for home through Europe in December. On their way home, Seow will visit more educational TV stations and institutions while Mrs. Seow will take time out to observe elementary schools.

-jc-

11 - 14 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Herbert Giesbrecht, Holmfield, Manitoba (Canada), is a new instructor in forest and park planning at Southern Illinois University.

Giesbrecht, 30, is a candidate for his doctorate from the University of Michigan, specializing in natural resource planning and landscape architecture. For the last two years he has been a research consultant in recreation planning for the province of Manitoba.

Receiving his bachelor's degree in ornamental horticulture in 1961 from the University of Manitoba, he earned a master's degree from the University of Toronto in the same field in 1964.

In addition to teaching courses in forest park design and development, Giesbrecht will conduct research and assist in developing the recreational potentials of the forest and related resources of Southern's Little Grassy facilities.

-ap-

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Counselors from 12 Southern Illinois counties have been invited to participate in a high school guidance workshop at Belleville Junior College Nov. 17.

The purpose of the workshop, conducted by Southern Illinois University and the University of Illinois, is to acquaint counselors with the institutions' policies reguarding admissions, housing, and financial assistance.

Counselors have been invited from schools in Effingham, Clay, Marion, Perry, Bond, Randolph, Fayette, Madison, St. Clair, Washington, Clinton, and Monroe counties.

-ej-

11 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --A writer of short stories and novels with Southern Illinois settings has presented original manuscripts, working notes and corrected galley proofs of two of her works to the Southern Illinois University Library.

Mabel Thompson Rauch, born on what is now part of the SIU Carbondale campus but now living in Hollywood, Calif. (759 N. Citrus Ave.), is the author of regional tales of "Egypt," as Southern Illinois is often called, which have been published in England, Canada, South Africa and Australia as well as in this country.

Manuscripts of two of her novels, "Vinnie and the Flag Tree" and "The Little Hellion," have been received by the library, according to Kenneth W. Duckett, archivist.

One of her earliest stories, "Cabbage Rose," appear in O'Brien's anthology of "Best Stories 1937." Another, "In the Rue Des Magnolias," was written as a class assignment in an SIU English class taught by Prof. Henry W. Shryock, who later became president of the University. First published in 1934, this story was re-published eight times in the U.S. and abroad.

Mrs. Rauch attended SIU (then Southern Illinois Normal University) from 1893 to 1908, first in its laboratory school then in college classes. She later attended Ward Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

Another of her stories, "Morgan's Last Raid," a Civil War tale, won a cash prize from Theta Sigma Phi, national women's journalism fraternity for the "most distinguished story" published by a California woman in 1939.

Duckett said the Rauch papers would be valuable research material not only for writers but also as "an excellent sociological and historical record" of by-gone days in this area.

11 - 17 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 688 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

"SCHOOL DAYS, SCHOOL DAYS....."

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

After 21 days in attendance at the 1893 summer term of "Snider School," later known as Number 10, the second round of a lifelong entanglement with school began with a first day at "Hardscrabble," correctly recorded as Gholson School, District Number 92. This second round came at about midwinter of 1893-94. The teacher was Mel Clark.

To that first day at Snider School, sister and I were taken along a dusty and well traveled road to the school, about a mile away.

To the first day at Hardscrabble the procedure was slightly different. Instead of going down a dusty road a new pathway was marked through the winter woods toward the school, a bit more than a mile away. With the axe he carried father made blazes on trees along the chosen way, explaining that when school was out at the end of the day the way home could be found easily by following the trail he was blazing. Punning a bit, he literally was blazing a trail into a new world for this youngster.

Like the memories of others with whom notes have been compared, it was these somewhat detached activities that are remembered most vividly and in greater numbers. The fact is that about all the remembered happenings of the year directly related to the classroom are the occasional notes from Aaron Miller, teacher during the winter of 1895. They said something like "John should have a new McGuffey Speller" or "Please get John a Harper's Third Reader." Then came "John needs a White's Primary Arithmetic." Next was "John should have a pen and ink." Excepting the pen and ink and the third reader, little is recalled concerning the after-effects of the others.

Memories of the pen and ink venture are vividly recalled. Proudly displaying the new pen and ink to the teacher as he walked along the aisle, that gentleman seated himself beside me and 'set a copy.' Since Mr. Miller was an excellent penman, the "Great oaks from little acorns grow" copy was a good one, an ideal still on the unattained list.

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On the line just beneath the copy a "reasonable facsimile" was laboriously traced out, all the while looking intently at the teacher's copy. On the next line the process was repeated, seemingly with an eye on the first pupil written one. Apparently using the same process work was continued until the page was filled. Each succeeding line written seemed to deviate more from the teacher's copy. Studying the page carefully it was the scribbler's conclusion that he never could learn to write legibly. A lifetime has thoroughly convinced him that the conclusion was correct.

The third reader also left a lasting impression. Its every poem was memorized at the teacher's insistence. About half the prose was learned by reading and rereading and by listening to the "slow readers" as they, with grimy index fingers pointing the way, monotonously called the words. There may have been some advantage to this I -- see -- a -- dog method while classmates listened along and read between the lines, all the while wondering if the struggling reader ever would mount the next hurdle.

And 'hurdles' revives memories of the first day at Hardscrabble and of the banded shirtwaist equipped with the buttons necessary to support John's pants. That waist was imprinted with countless red-shirted riders jumping their horses over hurdles. It also brings to mind Frank Buxton, about my age, who said he thought the waist was pretty and thereby became my first Hardscrabble friend. All this took place underneath an oak bush about two inches in diameter, now a tree two feet through.

In the 72 years since Hardscrabble was first known the building has withstood the ravages of time right well. Abandoned as a school about 40 years ago, it has served as a storage place for corn, soy beans, wheat, oats, commercial fertilizer, stock feeds and assorted oddments. Some of the trees, large then and massive now, still shade the corner of the one-time playground. They serve to remind very old visitors of the time when they, as mere tots, played there.

Every visit to this old school starts a flood of memories. The latest one, like most all of them, revived memories of the things learned on the schoolground more often than those gotten from the teacher.

This time we fell to thinking of playground games, hardly any of which are seen being played now.

For rainy days there was "Animal, Mineral or Vegetable," which doubtless set the precedent for television's guessing games.

There were many varities of ball games - move-up, long-town, cat of different patterns, hat ball, shinny, old sow, bull pen, burn out, andy over and just plain catch. Every little while some bright boy came up with a new ball game, one adapted to a particular condition.

Boys rooster fought, Indian wrestled, hand wrestled, or just plain 'rassled.' There was a legion of marble games with keeps generally banned by the teacher. They threw darts, played mumbly peg, held tugs of war, did whip cracker, sling dutch, stoop tag, wood tag, and a hundred other games.

11 - 17 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

DRY, COOL OCTOBER FAVORED FARM WORK

A dryer than normal October was a boon to farmers in Southern Illinois who were pressed by earlier unfavorable conditions for corn and soybean harvests. The one and a half inches average rainfall for the area in October was just one-half of the normal quota for the month, according to the monthly summary just issued by the Southern Illinois University Climatology Laboratory.

Rainfall during October was rather haphazard, ranging from the least amount of .78 at Makanda to the heaviest rainfall of 2.42 at Shawneetown. Other communities registering more than two inches in October were Brookport, Golconda, Grand Tower and Mt. Vernon. The heaviest day's rainfall came on October 15 at most of the stations.

This was the fourth consecutive year of dryer than normal Octobers for all the 18 reporting stations in the area. For Carbondale and Anna it was the eleventh successive year of below normal October rainfall, according to the Climatology Laboratory summary. Total precipitation for the first 10 months of the year is 34.02 inches average in Southern Illinois as compared to a normal fall of 36.66 inches during the same period.

October also was considerably cooler than normal although there were only four days near the end of the month when low readings went to freezing or lower. The average mean temperature of 54.8 degrees was five degrees below normal for October in Southern Illinois. It was the coolest October in nine years or longer for most of the reporting stations and was the coolest in 16 years for Elizabethtown and McLeansboro.

October rainfall totals as compared to the long-term average for the 18 reporting stations are: Anna, 1.01 as compared to 3.27 inches; Benton, 1.73 and 2.84; Brookport, 2.19 and 2.75; Carbondale, 1.71 and 3.42; Carmi, .92 and 2.72; Chester, 1.88 and 2.60; Cobden, 1.01 and 1.79; Creal Springs, 1.26 and 3.05; DuQuoin, 1.02 and 3.15; Elizabethtown, 1.62 and 2.45; Glendale, 1.48 and 2.64; Golconda, 2.16 and 2.58; Grand Tower, 2.20 and 3.12; Harrisburg, 1.08 and 2.85; Makanda, .78 and 2.24; McLeansboro, 1.34 and 2.91; Mt. Vernon, 2.10 and 3.09; and Shawneetown, 2.42 and 2.72.

-am-

11 - 17 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Thanksgiving is a time for tradition, with all the trimmings on the dinner table, according to a Southern Illinois University poll.

Queried about family Thanksgiving dinner menus, 73 students in a beginning food and nutrition class overwhelmingly named turkey, potatoes, gravy, cranberries, and pumpkin pie as the family tradition.

Thirty-eight of the 40 students from Southern Illinois communities said they expected turkey for Thanksgiving, although 17 said there would be some other meat--chicken, ham, pheasant, duck, quail, roast beef or capon.

Twenty-nine of the 30 students from Northern Illinois cities and towns and three from out of state listed turkey, and only six mentioned another meat course, one citing rabbit. One student, from a small family, said "ham--no turkey."

Two students from the southern half of the state said "no turkey," mentioning chicken or cornish hen and roast beef.

Corn, green beans, mashed potatoes, and sweet potatoes appeared on most of the menus.

Vegetable variants in Southern Illinois included cauliflower and cheese, beets, spinach, mustard greens, carrots, cabbage, baked beans, pork and beans, white beans, asparagus, and macaroni and cheese.

In Northern Illinois some of the same dishes were mentioned, plus squash, broccoli, cauliflower with asparagus, corn pudding, potato salad, peas and carrots, scalloped cabbage, and green bean casserole.

Cranberries appeared on three-fourths of the Southern Illinois lists, but on only 13 of the Northern Illinois menus.

Several Illinois girls reported the usual pumpkin pie was reinforced with cherry, apple, pecan or other pies, and sometimes with cake. But pumpkin pie was the No. 1 favorite regardless of geography.

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Other dessert ideas were sweet potato pie, date pudding, strawberries, fruit cocktail, homemade ice cream, cheese cake, parfait, and pineapple up-side-down cake.

The home economics class is taught by Mrs. Alice Koenecke, of West Salem, who said the poll supported her elief that tradition reigns when it comes to planning a Thanksgiving menu-either North or South.

Oh yes, the dressing. Although Southern Illinois in many aspects has the flavor of the Old South, only four Southern Illinois girls reported a preference for cornbread dressing. Oysters, fruit, turkey meat, giblets, sage and chestnuts were among the variants to the white bread dressings reported.

11 - 17 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Considerable variation is prevalent in Southern Illinois between the assessed valuations and the selling prices for forest and associated lands, according to a Southern Illinois University research project directed by Ronald I. Beazley, SIU professor of forest economics. Associated lands refers to areas which are unsuited for cultivated crops but are not covered with forests.

Beazley and two SIU graduate students have gathered reams of statistical data and have prepared sheafs of maps on the study area during the last 18 months. They now are in the process of analyzing the information with the help of Southern's Computing Center. When the job is done they hope to know how much variation exists and why; what makes forest and associated land values go up or down; and, if the taxing system is changed, how it can be made more equitable for both the land owner and the governmental units depending on the taxes.

Working with Beazley on the project are David Baumgartner, native of Chicago, who is studying at SIU for a doctorate in economics, and Roger Nacker of Milwaukee, Wis. (4365 South 72nd), SIU candidate for a master's degree in forestry. Baumgartner received his bachelor's and master's degrees in forestry from SIU. He served part of last year as an SIU assistant instructor working on the research project, and currently is a research forester in the Carbondale Unit of the North Central Forest Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service.

"What we hope to determine from all this information and its analysis is to see if some kind of value indicator mapping system can be developed as a guide for taxing such lands, taking into consideration the main variables that influence land value," Beazley explains.

The research project is financed in part by federal grants to SIU under the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research Act.

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The 17 southernmost counties in Illinois--Jefferson, Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Alexander, Pulaski, and Massac--are included in the study. The one or more sample areas selected for study in each county comprise about 10 per cent of the land area for the counties. Data on assessments for taxation and information on sales prices for all tracts sold between 1959 and 1965 in the sample areas were obtained from records in county courthouses. The sales prices are being compared with tax assessment valuations for land involved in the transactions.

Beazley says forested land may be valued for its timber productivity, as non-producing waste land, or as a multiple-use area. Multiple use includes such things as recreation, wildlife production and management, the aesthetic values to persons, and timber production. Variations in assessment and land prices for the forested and associated lands are influenced by assorted local conditions, including the markets for the products, its accessibility, the use made of the land, values and usages of other land in the area, local tax needs, and the interpretations of the tax assessors.

-am-

11 - 18 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --A specialist in international education at Southern Illinois University will join a force in Southeast Asia recruited to develop education improvement projects in at least six countries.

Robert Jacobs, special assistant for international programs in the office of SIU Vice President Ralph Ruffner, will be working as a member of the Black Task Force, headed by Eugene Black, former president of the World Bank. Headquarters will be in Bangkok.

Jacobs, who has been approved by the White House for the job, left Thursday night (Nov. 17) on a three weeks trip that will take him to Manila and to the Asian country of Nepal.

At Manila he will take part in a conference with the ministers of education of the six countries to discuss ideas for regional programs in education that would qualify for U.S. funds. He then will go to Nepal to confer with John O. Anderson, chief of party, about SIU's education program in that country.

Jacobs, who will go to Bangkok in January for a two-year stay, will be on leave of absence from the University. His wife and two of his children will accompany him.

Jacobs said the program developed from a suggestion made April 7, 1965, by President Johnson in which he called for U.S. cooperation in increased development of the Asian countries. The countries are Thailand, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Laos, Malaysia, and Singapore. Jacobs said Indonesia and possibly other countries are expected to join the group.

He said his assignment was from the U.S. Department of State and that he would work out of the American Embassy in Bangkok. Initially, he explained, there would be task force members working in areas of agriculture, education, and economics. His area will be education.

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11 - 22 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --"Messiah", an oratorio by Handel, will be presented in Shryock Auditorium December 3-4 at 8 p.m. It will feature the oratorio chorus, the university choir, soloists, and the Southern Illinois University symphony. The conductor for the performances will be Robert Kingsbury, director of university choirs.

The soloists and understudies for the "Messiah" include the following:

ILLINOIS

CARBONDALE - Susan Webb, Larry Sledge.

CENTRALIA - Peggy Parkinson (R.R. 1).

CHICAGO - Robert Guy (7309 S. Constance).

HOMEWOOD - Michael Craig (18808 Carson Drive).

MARISSA - Georgia Harrison.

WATERLOO - Sharon Huebner.

WEST FRANKFORT - Harriet Willis, Linda Sparks.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM - Jeffrey Troxler (7424 3rd Ave. s.).

11 - 22 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Tickets for the 1966 Celebrity Series presentations of "Luv" and the "Cambridge Circus" will go on sale at the Information Desk in the Southern Illinois University Center Nov. 21. Tickets are available for $1, $2 and $3 each.

"Luv", starring Nancy Walker, famed comedienne of Broadway and Hollywood, and Scott McKay, well-known star of Broadway hits, will be staged at 6 and 9 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium Saturday, Dec. 10. It is Murray Schisgal's laugh-filled comedy that won plaudits from the critics when it opened in November, 1964, in New York, where it is still continuing before capacity audiences. The New York Times called this play "a delicious spoof on a multitude of matters."

The "Cambridge Circus", a satirical revue with music, will be presented at 6 and 9 p.m. Friday, Jan. 6, 1967, in Shryock Auditorium.

People writing for tickets should send their requests to the Student Activities Center, SIU, Carbondale. They should designate which show they desire tickets for, the price of the tickets they seek and enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope and a check made to "Lectures and Entertainment."

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11 - 23 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 689 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

OUR MOST WIDELY OBSERVED HOLIDAY

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Thanksgiving is past and Christmas shortly will be here. Southern Illinois University students have been home for their turkey dinners and reunions with aunts, uncles and cousins, and once again the campus is pulsating with youth preparing for final exams and Christmas vacation. If one should judge solely by the gay decorations now seen in many towns, Christmas already is here, a full month ahead of its calendar date. After all, if its place on the calender should be moved it would not be the first time such has happened.

The story of how Christmas came to be and of how the time for its observance was fixed is of interest. The custom of observing a mid-winter festival that has become our Christmas is an old one, much older than Christianity. It traces back until it fades into unrecorded history and definitely appears to have been a custom firmly fixed in the pagan practices of north Europe before the history of those people began to be recorded. It then was fixed at the time of the winter solstice, the time when the sun sank to its lowest point in the sky.

These pagan peoples observed the sun as it slowly sank toward the horizon, bringing increased hours of darkness and greater coldness. Since they did not fully understand the reasons for changing seasons they became apprehensive that the sun would continue its course and disappear below the horizon, thus bringing eternal night and deadly cold.

When, by their strange beliefs, the gods had been prevailed upon to relent and turn the course of the sun north once more they were grateful and accordingly began a festive season. They were grateful for the promise of another growing season and a new lease on living.

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In a somewhat similar manner the peoples in other lands noted the changes of seasons and made it a custom to celebrate. In Greece and Rome they had festive occasions like the Bacchalanalian feasts when buildings and arches were decorated with boughs of evergreens. People gave and exchanged gifts, some slaves were freed, children were given toys. Often it was a doll for a girl and some warlike or toy implement to the boy. There was a general consideration for the welfare of others. There was a period of lessened conflict. This was 2000 years before a modern poet said - "Peace on earth, good will to man." Traces of similar practices are found elsewhere over the world.

When Christianity began its efforts to convert the pagan peoples of the world it was found expedient to borrow the better and adaptable features of the beliefs they met and make use of them to gain converts. It was difficult to suppress old beliefs that often were basically similar to their own.

Since it was a part of the pagan beliefs that the sun was born anew at the winter solstice and thus gave to the earth a renewed life, it was easier to persuade the pagan that Christ had come into the world to confer upon mankind a similar and lasting benefit. Out of this reasoning Christmas came.

Much of the observances of the pagan festival that centered about their winter solstice were, as we might say, Christianized. In Myra the elements that came to make up Christmas became centered about a man named Nicholas, the son of a prosperous merchant that lived in Lycia in Asia Minor, about 270 A.D. Nicholas, a devout and kindly youth, grew up to become a most devoted churchman, widely known for his kindness and consideration.

At an early age he was chosen as Bishop of Myra. He was much loved by the people but disliked by Emperor Diocletian who caused his arrest and imprisonment among robbers and other assorted criminals. In prison he immediately won the utmost respect of the prisoners and today is named as their patron saint. Because of his love and kindness to children and his efforts to make their lot a happy one, he also was chosen as their patron saint.

This good man died on November 6, in the year 343 A.D. Thereafter that day became known as St. Nicholas Day. Before the year 1500 three thousand churches bore his name. Likewise a million men in Greece, Holland, Germany, France and Russia bore the name of Nicholas. "Nikita" in modern Russian is the diminutive or pet name for Nicholas.

St. Nicholas day and the pagan midwinter festivals became rivals. St. Nicholas Day won out by moving its observation to the same date as that when the winter solstice was observed. There it became known and observed as Christmas and spread over Europe.

As time passed many of the terms and names now associated with Christmas became widely used. There was St. Nicholas, Noel, Knes Rutrecht, Kris Kringle and Santa Claus. These and added others were brought to America and scattered elsewhere over the world by immigrants. The Puritans frowned on Christmas add banned its observance in many places. The Dutch liked it. Washington Irving popularized it in his Knickerbockers History of New York. The observance of Christmas grew to become universal in America. Today it is the most widely observed holiday over the world.

There are many interesting stories about the traditions, literature, music and art that have become associated with the day. But that is another story.

11 - 23 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 689 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

OUR MOST WIDELY OBSERVED HOLIDAY

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

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WORK PROGRAM AND LOAN FUNDS AID COLLEGE STUDENTS

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Working and studying mix satisfactorily for 4,500 Southern Illinois University students who are earning while going to school.

The average working student carries a 15 unit per quarter class load and works approximately 15 hours a week. Wages range from a beginning $1 per hour to a maximum of $1.75, according to Raymond P. DeJarnett, assistant director of Student Work and Financial Assistance.

The purpose of student work, DeJarnett said, is to provide financial assistance in the form of a part time job which performs an essential service to the university and at the same time to provide a work experience that relates, if possible, to the student's academic unit.

Jobs range from physical labor to scientific experiment. Odd jobs are available to students who do not want permanent employment.

Besides student work, financial assistance to students is provided through the Office of Financial Assistance in the form of scholarships, awards, prizes, grants-in-aid, and student loans which are awarded to the student according to grade average and need.

To qualify for financial assistance an entering freshman should be in the upper one-third to one-half of his high school class. Application for financial assistance should be made to the Office of Financial Assistance at either the Carbondale or Edwardsville campus.

The limitations of such forms of financial assistance in terms of number and amount available makes it inadvisable for an undergraduate to meet all university expenses from such funds, De Jarnett said. A student should plan to supply some of the money from savings and summer employment.

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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Lateness of the crop is the main reason farmers are having moisture problems with corn at harvest this fall, according to discussions in a Soil and Seed Clinic at Southern Illinois University Nov. 22, one of several regional clinics being held throughout Illinois under sponsorship of the Illinois Seed Dealers Association.

W.O. Scott, University of Illinois agronomy professor, told the seedsmen and others attending the clinic at SIU that research has shown no relationship between the rate of nitrogen application and the moisture in the corn at harvest time. This year's main problem was the late season with planting delayed by wet fields in the spring and maturity, consequently, delayed until early October instead of early September as is desirable. After corn has reached the mature stage of about 30 per cent moisture, additional drying comes from release of moisture into the atmosphere. The later in the season this occurs the slower is the drying rate due to shorter days and the inability of the air to take up moisture rapidly.

The agronomist also suggested that farmers not change their corn varieties, planting population, and rates of fertilizer applications just because of their adverse experiences in 1966. The season was too unusual.

Alfalfa weevil has become an increasing problem in the last three years, but the specialists said farmers should not let the weevil drive them out of the alfalfa growing business. With careful management in the use of insecticides the ravages of the weevil can be controlled at a cost of about $6 an acre. Increased forage yields from the use of the chemicals would offset at least half of the treating cost they said. Among the effective insecticides suggested for alfalfa weevil control are methoxychlor at one and a half pounds per acre or malathion at one pound per acre. Two applications, one early in the growing season and one at about the time of first cutting, are necessary for control. Other insecticides on the market also are effective. In making the suggestions for control, it was pointed out that some decline in alfalfa production has occurred since alfalfa weevil invasions occurred. The weevil problem has been spreading northward through the state and is expected to reach the northern border in another year. -am-

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From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --A Bohstedt Library Foundation has been chartered in Wisconsin to establish a Library of Meat and Animal Science at the University of Wisconsin in honor of Gustav Bohstedt, current visiting professor of animal industries at Southern Illinois University.

Roy A. Hoffman of Burlington, Wis., foundation chairman, says the Bohstedt Library of Meat and Animal Science pays tribute to "one of our most famous scientists who has compiled an enviable record at the University of Wisconsin...His influence is strongly felt in the whole field of research, teaching and extension in animal husbandry."

Beginnings of the library collection are placed temporarily in the livestock pavilion at the University of Wisconsin until they can be located in a new meats and animal science building, Hoffman says. Income from contributions to the foundation will be used for expanding and maintaining the library collection.

Bohstedt retired in 1957 after 34 years in teaching and research at the University of Wisconsin, serving also as chairman of the animal husbandry department from 1943 until 1953. He carried on extensive research in nutrition of farm animals and was especially adept at interpreting the discoveries for farm application through his teaching, writings and speeches. In recognition of his research contributions he received the Morrison Award in 1950 and his portrait was presented to the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago in 1951.

His current assignment as visiting professor for three terms is the second appointment at SIU since his retirement. He served at SIU for five terms in 1957-59.

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11 - 25 - 66
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Helpful information on submission of proposals for aid under Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act will be given school administrators who attend a "Helpful Hints" Conference at Southern Illinois University Dec. 7.

Sponsored by the SIU College of Education and the Southern Illinois Joint Committee on Supplementary Centers and Services, Title III, ESEA, the conference will bring Harry Phillips, chief of the Innovative Centers Branch, U.S. Office of Education, and Ralph Lundgren, director, Title III, ESEA, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the campus.

Dale E. Kaiser, chairman of the Southern Illinois Joint Committee and member of the SIU educational administration and supervision faculty, said the sessions will be held in the University Center Ballroom.

Following morning addresses by Phillips and Lundgren, there will be a talk by Roger Robinson, principal of SIU's University School.

During the afternoon there will be a series of short presentations on selected Title III, ESEA projects.

Advance reservations for the noon luncheon should be made by Dec. 2 with University Extension Services on the Carbondale campus.

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From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Until a decision is reached on a proposed new football field at Southern Illinois University, no more night time events can be scheduled at McAndrew Stadium, according to the SIU vice president for business affairs, John Rendleman.

The stadium's lighting system failed during a game this fall, forcing a switch of one other game from night to daytime. Rendleman said extensive repairs necessary to put the stadium system back in operation will not be made pending the outcome of a study on the University's future athletic policies.

Part of the study covers the SIU football program and the possibility of a new stadium. The present McAndrew Stadium grounds are located in prime central campus land earmarked for academic expansion. A new stadium site has been staked out on farm land west of the campus but improvements have been suspended until the athletic study is finished.

As a result of the decision, Rendleman said, SIU must return to daytime commencement ceremonies next June 8. The tradition of night time graduation exercises at the stadium dates back to 1950.

Among other events affected are SIU track meets scheduled for the nights of April 15 and May 13.

Next fall's football schedule has not been completed.

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From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. --Matrix Table awards were presented to three area women and five university coeds at the Theta Sigma Phi annual luncheon November 19, at the Southern Illinois University Carbondale campus.

Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, the "fighting lady editor from Mississippi," was the luncheon speaker. The Matrix Table luncheon is an annual event of the SIU chapter of the national professional journalism fraternity for women.

Awards for outstanding community service were presented to Mrs. Katie Fiene of Steeleville for her journalistic work on newspapers including the Steeleville Ledger and Sparta News-Plaindealer; Mrs. Carl Bruce of Herrin for her activities in behalf of Girl Scouting, and Mrs. Alice Rector of Carbondale, president of the Illinois Division, American Association of University Women.

Coeds honored for campus-wide service activity were Judy Carter of Clarksville, Tenn., for work in university theater productions; Kathy Ganey of East St. Louis for student government activities; and Phyllis Williams of New Haven for activity in residence hall affairs.

Five undergraduates in the department of journalism were cited for achievements. They were Mimi Sandifer of Greenville, outstanding sophomore; Nancy Baker of Benton and Margaret Perez of Collinsville, outstanding juniors; and Tina Nelson of Kankakee, outstanding senior.

The speaker, editor of two small weekly newspapers in Mississippi, told how she became involved in the civil rights struggle there after becoming incensed at the treatment of a Negro. She was cleared of a libel charge but her papers were boycotted by segregationist groups and deserted by the advertisers. She said her papers now are $165,000 in debt but "we'll continue to publish our little papers and we'll continue to fight for the decent human rights that should be accorded to all people."

Mrs. Smith received the Elijah Parish Lovejoy Award in 1960 for courage in journalism; the Golden Quill Award in 1963 for a civil rights editorial; and the Pulitzer Prize in 1964 for excellence in editorial writing.

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FEATURES ADDED TO CHRISTMAS

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Christmas may be just as thoroughly observed in many other sections over the nation as it is in the vicinity of Southern Illinois University. Few other areas, however, will have a more varied observance. This is explained by the fact that the population of our state has come from many countries and races, each bringing along its own stock of lore and practices.

As the Christmas season comes it is interesting to note features of its observance and to trace their history. Some features are selected and commented upon here.

In the matter of fires, the pagan peoples of northern Europe lit great bonfires at the time of the winter solstice. Their purpose in doing this was twofold. They would show a measure of thanks to the gods who had turned the sun from its course toward disappearance below the southern horizon. They also believed that the glow of their fires drove away the evil spirits that hovered about.

In their earlier observances, in fact for centuries, the fires were great ones that burned outside buildings. As castles and larger buildings appeared, the bonfire practice was somewhat modified and smaller hearth fires became more common. These, however, were no puny affairs, for chimneys often were large enough for people to sit within their jambs.

It is around these wide hearths that much of the romance and lore of Christmas grew and still centers. It was at these hearths that the great yule log was burned at Christmas time. Sometimes men used ropes to drag the log by hand. At other times they used oxen. There still are two places of record in the nation where the Yule log is cut, dragged to the fireplace and burned in the ancient manner. One of these is in Virginia and the other in Colorado.

The scraps of the old Yule log were stored to kindle the fire of the next year. Also, the storage of these burned pieces was believed a sure defense against the building being destoryed by fire within the next year, a cheap insurance policy.

Holly has stood in good stead for some 2000 years. Many consider Christmas decorations without holly as rather incomplete. Other evergreens used for decorations were ivy, bay and mistletoe. Most valued was the mistletoe from the oak tree. Even in recent years it has been used to decorate the high altar in York cathedral.

Mistletoe still has an important part in decorating at Christmas time. Some modern maids, not averse to the risk of being kissed, still defy the fates and stand beneath the twigs hung in stratigic spots.

There are a number of explanations of how Christmas trees were introduced and came into general use. Some think that the vestiges of a vanished tree worship had left a fixed regard for trees, particularly the evergreens that appeared so much alive during winter. Whatever the reasons for its wide use, most of us agree it adds much to Christmas.

Perhaps the story of Martin Luther and his Christmas tree is about as good a one of its introduction as has been offered. By that story Luther was walking on a starlit night over the snowclad countryside on his way home. He saw a small, frost-covered evergreen. To him it was a thing of solemn beauty. He, therefore, took it home to his children. Whether or not this is the exact story, the practice of using Christmas trees, began in 1608, was taken up and spread rapidly. German emigrants carried the custom to other lands.

The first record of a Christmas tree in Illinois is that of one decorated in the home of Lt. Gov. Gustavus Koerner in 1838.

Just when the party and feasting aspects of Christmas began in America is not definitely established. Perhaps it was when John Smith and his men feasted with the Indians at Jamestown at Christmas time, 1608.

John James Audubon observed the holiday at the mouth of the Cache River, in Illinois, in 1810. He relates that he went hunting with a party of Indians and they feasted on nuts, waterfowl and "plenty of whiskey."

There are numerous other Christmas season practices with their interesting stories, at least they are interesting to this writer. -30-

12 - 2 - 66
From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Southern Illinois University will conduct its fourth annual Season of Holidays celebration Dec. 2-8. The week of activities will begin with the election of a Miss Season of Holidays and a decorating party in the University Center Dec. 2.

Saturday afternoon a party for children of students, faculty, and staff will be held in the University Center Ballroom. Handel's "Messiah" will be presented in Shryock Auditorium at 8 p.m. that night and the Christmas Dance, at which the Miss Season of Holidays winner will be announced, will be held in the University Center Ballroom.

Other activities for the week will include an ice sculpturing contest on the patio of the University Center Dec. 4, the Madrigal Singers, who will carol in the Roman Room of the University Center, and a caroling party Dec. 6. The week of events will be concluded Dec. 8, at President Morris' doughnut hour in the SIU Arena.

A week of final exams starts Dec. 12, followed by the Christmas break. The new quarter starts Jan. 3.

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12 - 2 - 66
From Information Service
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CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Casting has been completed for the Southern Illinois University theater department's production scheduled for a month-long USO tour of the Northeast Command (Greenland and Iceland) during February.

The play chosen for performances at military installations is Neil Simon's comedy, "Come Blow Your Horn," which starred Hal March, Lou Jacobini, Pert Kelton and Warren Berlinger in its 1961 Broadway run.

This will be SIU's second USO tour of defense bases in Greenland and Iceland, the first in 1962 offering Garson Ganin's "Born Yesterday."

"Come Blow Your Horn" will be directed by Christian Moe, associate professor of theater. It has been scheduled for campus performances April 7-9 and 13-16.

Moe, assistant dean of the School of Communications, is an authority on American historical drama.

Students selected for roles in "Come Blow Your Horn" are Z. J. Hymel, IV, of New Orleans, La., John Callahan of St. Louis, Peter Goetz of Buffalo, N. Y., Constance Brennan of Chicago, Marilyn Hix of Waukegan, Judy Sink of Rochester, Mich., and Charlotte Owens of Paris, Tenn.

In addition to the USO tour, the theater department this year is staging "Arms and the Man" by Shaw; "Rainbow Terrace" by Mordecai Gorelik, SIU research professor of theater; Barrie's "Peter Pan," and Chekhov's "The Three Sisters," as well as a series of three children's play, a mental health play which toured some 25 area communities in the fall, and a series of original one-act plays written by students.

Each summer the department produces a number of major plays on campus and sends its Lincolnland Drama Festival troupe to New Salem State Park for a month's run of one or more Lincoln plays.

In conjunction with the Abraham Lincoln Association and the Illinois Arts Council, the department has announced a $3,500 first prize playwriting competition for a new Lincoln play. The contest is open to playwrights and students throughout the world. Pulitzer prize-winning playwright Paul Green will be one of five judges in the competition, with Clyde Walton, Illinois state historian as historical adviser.

12 - 1 - 66
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EDITORS NOTE: This is the first of three articles discussing the composition of Southern Illinois soil, its peculiar problems, and research now underway at Southern Illinois University to find solutions.

One More Glacier Would Have Helped South Illinois Soil

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --If the last glacier had crawled its way a couple hundred miles farther south, soil scientists would have an easier time prescribing treatment for Southern Illinois farmland.

"Most of our problems with Southern Illinois crop production stem from old, tired soil," says Joseph P. Vavra, professor in the School of Agriculture at Southern Illinois University. "Claypan, the arch-enemy that prevents plant roots from reaching subsurface moisture, is the product of thousands of years of soil weathering without replenishment.

"Northern Illinois received replenishment from the Wisconsinian glacier which mixed youthful, northern soil with the maturing soil from the preceding Illinoian glacier, the only one which covered virtually all of Illinois."

Vavra, who is heading a number of experiments designed to find remedies for downstate soil deficiencies, says man's farming methods have had little to do with the soil condition. "Southern Illinois soils were ancient years before the advent of man and his scratching stick," Vavra said. "Speaking in terms of thousands of years, the soil of northeastern Illinois is still relatively young and full of unused minerals.

"That of south-central and southern Illinois has had many more years to weather, to leach out life-giving nutrients, and to be exhausted by plants which contributed little in the way of humus."

Vavra expanded on the claypan characteristic of southern Illinois soil. As thousands of years passed, the silt or fine particles of the soil gradually turned to

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clay particles. Through settling of the soil and the downward flow of water these particles tended to accumulate a few feet below the surface.

"In Southern Illinois we have a layer of about 33 per cent clay located 18 to 22 inches below the surface," Vavra said. "Above and below this layer the soil contains only about 15 per cent clay.

"Growing plant roots reach this tight, compact layer of clay and are abruptly halted. So is the rainfall which ideally would penetrate deep into the subsoil, providing a moisture reserve for dry weather."

Native vegetation, through the thousands of years since the glacier, has not done as much for Southern Illinois soil as for the upstate portions of the state.

"Before civilized man came to live and to till the soil, 62 per cent of Illinois was covered by tall, lush prairie grasses and 38 per cent by forests. Southern Illinoi was in the heavily wooded part of the state.

"Decomposition of the grasses added much more organic matter to the soil than did the leaves and woody plants of Southern Illinois vegetation."

Even the rainfall pattern in Illinois, which gives the southern third an average of eleven inches more than falls upstate, is a mixed blessing according to Vavra.

"Southern Illinois gets its average 44 inches per year in the spring and fall while upstate Illinois gets more of its 33 average inches in the summer season, while crops are growing. Southern Illinois farmers need a way to capture their rainfall and use it when most needed."

It is not all an uphill pull for Southern Illinois farmers, however. They can point to a 50-day longer growing season than their upstate neighbors which, coupled with present day fertilizing programs and a little luck in their rainfall, can result in impressive crop yields.

Vavra and his associates, through their work at the experimental farms of Southern Illinois University, are trying to isolate the element of luck and replace it with scientific knowledge available to all.

NEXT: Experiments in penetrating the claypan barrier.

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CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Two Southern Illinois University researchers have reported progress in their attempt to track down chemicals that may provide resistance to stalk rot in corn plants.

Chemist James BeMiller and botanist A.J. Pappelis have isolated and identified a compound which is present in live cornstalk cells and which is toxic to the fungus which causes stalk rot.

In support of their continued quest for other chemicals which may do the same thing, the National Science Foundation has awarded the scientists a $36,800 grant for two more years of research.

In the past four years, cornstalk rot studies at SIU have received more than $135,000 in outside support, making the University a world leader in this field of research. Other closely related projects by the two have been financed by a variety of agencies.

BeMiller and Pappelis are leaders of an interdepartmental crop research project at SIU and the team has received $118,300 from the National Science Foundation alone during the past five years.

Pappelis, a plant pathologist, said corn stalk rot is a billion dollar disease the world over. Current yearly losses in Illinois alone are estimated at about $100 million.

Earlier studies in the team's laboratories showed that corn stalk rot is a disease of old age. As individual cells succumb they lose chemical compounds which impart resistance to rot, and eventually the whole plant is overtaken.

While the SIU researchers don't expect to solve the problem of corn stalk rot, their work could provide clues to a solution.

Isolation of other chemicals within the stalk which perform as resistance agents to rot would pave the way for improved breeding, fertilizing and cultural practices resulting in less disease-prone plants, Pappelis said.

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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

The number and variety of artificial Christmas trees on the market are increasing, but most persons still prefer to obtain and decorate a fresh evergreen tree for the holiday season, according to Ernest Kurmes, Southern Illinois University forester. The first shipments of fresh trees now are appearing at stores and outdoor sales lots.

One of the most satisfying experiences for a family is to select and cut the tree in a local Christmas tree plantation, Kurmes says. There are several Christmas tree producers in Southern Illinois but their production is only a small part of the market for such trees in the area.

Production of Christmas trees is heavier in northern Illinois, but most of the trees used by the state's residents still are imported from such high-producing areas as Michigan and Canada. The Illinois Christmas Tree Growers Association has about 130 members widely scattered through the state who produce trees. Only about half of them produce enough to market at wholesale in truckload lots. Annual sales of locally grown trees amount to more than three million in Illinois. About one-third are the Scotch pine variety produced most frequently in Southern Illinois. The rest are mostly red, white, and jack pines which also are desirable as Christmas trees.

The best quality trees are produced by growers who shear the trees each year until harvest after the second or third year of growth to increase the branching and give the trees a conical shape. Shearing or pruning usually is done in June. Producing good trees also includes spraying for protection against insects and diseases, keeping down the competition of weeds and brush, and protecting against fire. Some growers also spray trees before harvest with harmless green dyes to assure a greener color.

Obtaining a fresh tree and keeping it fresh during the time it is in the home is desirable for safety as well as beauty. Mounting the tree in a stand containing a water cup is helpful. Sawing off the butt of the tree anew at a slight angle just before mounting it will increase the tree's ability to absorb water from the cup and help keep needles fresh longer.

-am-

12 - 5 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --The great garage of modern technology includes vehicles that can fly in space, swim underwater and crawl, climb and clamber over every conceivable kind of surface terrain.

Now the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is trying to come up with one that will split rock to tunnel along its own roadway deep inside the earth.

The man who has been assigned to determine the feasibility of such a vehicle--a job that might be called "Project Mole"--is an engineering professor at Southern Illinois University, Eldred Hough. To solve it, he has tuned to down-to-earth principles of hydraulic fracturing, a technique discovered 17 years ago to boost the productivity of oil wells.

Under a $40,000 research grant from the Corps, Hough has been brainstorming the subterrestrial sedan idea for the past six months. He thinks that in another six months he'll know if it is possible.

His working hypothesis is that a machine some 10 feet long could be designed that would operate as a self-contained hydraulic fracturing unit.

In oil-well fracturing, hydraulic pressure is used in a variety of ways to force a crack in the porous fluid-bearing formations being drilled. The fracture itself is thousands of times more conductive than the porous medium it penetrates and thus speeds recovery of oil through it.

The underground vehicle, Hough speculates, might propel itself with a battery of pistons, forcing fluid into the fracture it creates, and enlarging it by a given amount. It would crawl into the enlarged space, recharge its pumps, then turn loose another blast. The fluid used would be that contained in the formation itself.

The "Hydrafrac" method was invented in 1949 by J.B. Clark, a Standard Oil engineer. Various company research teams perfected techniques for applying it profitably.

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Hough is a former research and consultant for major oil companies and before coming to SIU's School of Technology in 1965 was head of the petroleum engineering department at Mississippi State University.

Working with him on the underground vehicle are H.O. Pfannkuch, a fluid flow expert on the Technology faculty, and three graduate students--one from Formosa, another from India and the other from the U.S.

Hough says they're all interested in the workability of the idea, not with such applied problems as how to get the vehicle in the ground in the first place.

While the most important application would probably be earth moving, Hough does not rule out another military possibility. "As an underground weapon delivery system, it would be virtually unstoppable."

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12 - 5 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Southern Illinois University will sponsor a ten-week Russian language study tour to the Soviet Union next summer.

The tour, from June 23 to September 4, 1967, will include a four-week study of Russian at Moscow State University, a two-week study course in Czechoslovakia, and a tour of the Soviet Union and Central Europe, according to Joseph R. Kupcek, associate professor of foreign languages and chairman of the Russian and Central European Studies Committee at SIU. He directed similar tours in the summers of 1959, 1960 and 1965.

Enrollment is restircted to 25 undergraduate or graduate students currently enrolled in a college with at least one year of college Russian or the equivalent, Kupcek said.

A certificate will be granted by Moscow State University for completion of the course there, which will include seminar sessions with leading personalities in government, education, the arts, and science.

Total cost of the tour is expected to be about $1,000. Deadline for applications is January 31, 1967.

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12 - 6 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --A memorial fund will be established by the Southern Illinois University Foundation for the late professor William Henry Harris of the SIU department of philosophy.

Members of the department have invited friends and admirers to make contributions to the memorial fund, which will be administered by the SIU Foundation.

"Possible uses of the fund are to finance an annual award for an essay on the topics of intercultural understanding and world peace, a scholarship for Oriental students, or an occasional lecture in the area of his central concern," said Willis Morre, chairman of the philosophy department.

Harris died in October, ten months after undergoing a brain cyst operation. Born in Wann, Okla., in 1922, he was educated at Bethany Nazarene College, Okla., and held a Ph. D. from Boston University. He came to SIU in 1956 after having taught at the University of Arkansas. At SIU, Harris was chairman of the Asian Studies Committee. His teaching fields were the philosophy of religion and Asian thought. He was especially interested in interfaith and intercultural affairs.

He was a Fulbright scholar in India and had a Fulbright grant to work in Formosa.

-jc-

12 - 8 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --A Southern Illinois University study of 40 feeder pig producers in Franklin County shows the farmers averaged returns of $2.34 per pig above cash costs in 1964, but few actually had a profitable return to labor and management.

The results are published in the Agricultural Industries Department Publication No. 5, co-authored by David L. Armstrong, SIU assistant professor of agricultural industries, and Ronald G. Smith, West Frankfort High School vocational agriculture teacher receiving a master's degree at SIU.

The average gross return in 1964 for each 55-pound feeder pig produced was $13.46. The farmers' cash costs, including feed, were about $11. However, when the authors also considered labor and capital costs they found the total expense per pig was $16.65, resulting in an average loss of $3.19 per pig for the farmers included in the study.

Armstrong and Smith said returns were higher in 1965 when the hog market had an upward spurt. They based the study on 1964 records of the Benton Livestock Association on feeder pigs marketed by the farmers, and on questionnaires filled out by the farmers or obtained in personal interviews. Every fifth farmer from a list of 211 who sold feeder pigs through the association was selected for the study.

The researchers also examined management practices on the farms, finding many of the farmers were not greatly inclined to utilize the best recommended management practices. About four out of five farmers returned cull sale pigs to mingle with the regular herd on the farm.

"All the farmers hand feed the sows, but less than one-third of the producers were found to have special feeding programs for sows and pigs," the authors said.

Farm sizes in the study ranged from 2 to 1,100 acres and most had relatively small feeder pig production per acre farmed. More than half had less than 10 sows

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in the producing herd. Most farmers also had other enterprises, such as grain and beef cattle production. Only four of the farmers considered the feeder pig program their major operation, but 36 of the 40 derived half of their farm income from the sale of feeder pigs.

Nearly half of the producers used central farrowing, but most of these facilities were modified from existing farm structures. Building and equipment investments ranged from $93 to as much as $500 per sow in the herd, but the investment had no general pattern related to the size of the feeder pig operation.

The farmers studied averaged 45 years in age and included 13 full-time and 15 part-time farmers, five high school students, five retired persons, and two partly disabled operators.

-ap-

12 - 8 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, Ill., Dec. --Southern Illinois adults are returning to the classroom to improve their vocational prospects and general knowledge through evening courses offered by Southern Illinois University.

Nearly 9,000 people have enrolled this year in non-credit courses offered by the University's Division of Technical and Adult Education, according to Dean E.J. Simon.

This is a vast increase over the fewer than 500 who participated when Southern began the adult evening program in 1950.

"More and more adults in the area are taking advantage of classes which help them in job advancement, preparing for new vocational fields, or add to their general educational background," Simon said.

Courses are set up and administered in communities throughout the southern portion of the state, with teachers drawn from schools in the locality. Most run one evening a week for 12 weeks, with a nominal charge for tuition and books.

The division conducted 515 classes in 60 communities, including those offered at the Carbondale and Vocational-Technical Institute Campuses of SIU, according to Adult Education Supervisor Jeff Fee.

Courses have included advanced mathematics, psychology for supervisors, various office and business skills, oil painting, computer programming, lanagues, private pilot ground school, welding, soil conservation, architectural and machine drafting, swine production, tailoring, and blueprint reading.

Increasingly popular is a high school review course in preparation for the General Educational Development test. This year, 1,212 people seeking their high school equivalency certificates enrolled in these classes in 17 communities and the University campuses--nearly twice as many as the 655 taking the course last year.

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The division has conducted, or cooperated with other divisions of the University and organizations in conducting, 21 special seminars and short courses with a total enrollment of 1,414 people--up from 1,220 last year. These included police training, adult basic education workshop, economic and social rehabilitation of the disadvantaged, the Illinois Bankers School for junior bank executives, waterways carriers management seminar, and a hot-line maintenance school for electrical linemen.

In general, the division can set up a course in virtually any community in downstate Illinois in which at least 12 people want to enroll and for which there is a qualified teacher available.

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12 - 8 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

EDITORS NOTE--This is the second in a series of three articles discussing problems with Southern Illinois soils and research now underway to find solutions.

Claypan Is Enemy Of Growing Plants

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Southern Illinois soil, unglaciated for thousands of years, is old, tired, and in many areas has been compacted into an almost rock-like clay pan which resists plant roots and prevents the passage of water. How to rebuild this soil, making it more useful to plants and the storage of water, is the research problem for scientists at Southern Illinois University.

One of these scientists is Joseph P. Vavra, a soils professor in the School of Agriculture. He has wrestled with the problem for several years, and his memory recalls some notable failures as well as some successes. For example:

If there is a thin layer of claypan about 18 inches below the surface, why not plow or dig deeply and mix it up?

"We tried this about ten years ago, and we are still checking results," Vavra said. "SIU plant industries researchers and those from the University of Illinois divided an area of the Cooperative Agronomy Research Center, near the Carbondale campus, into plots. Soil was removed from each plot to depths of 9, 18, 27 and 36 inches. Top soil and subsoil was thoroughly mixed, and returned to the plot.

"We had a theory that plant roots and water could penetrate more deeply and result in healthier plants and an increased yield.

"Alas, averages over the past ten years show almost exactly the same yields for all plots, regardless of their treatment."

A modification of this mixing treatment is now underway as the result of a chance observation. While studying soil profiles in an experimental plot, Vavra found an old augur hole where a subsoil moisture sample had been taken. Soil had drifted into

-more-

the hold, leaving only the outline of the core. He found the vertical area filled with plant roots to a much greater extent than in the surrounding soil.

The following year a series of postholes, eight inches in diameter and four feet deep, were dug on a trial plot. They were filled with either silage or topsoil rich in organic matter. Corn was planted in normal fashion, for three years.

"We dug out the cores for examination," Vavra said, "and found plant roots had grown to depths exceeding four feet. They followed the path of greater areation."

Now an extension of this experiment is underway. Instead of boring holes into the soil, researchers are digging trenches four inches wide and four feet deep. These are being filled with topsoil and organic matter.

The U.S. Forest Service research unit at Southern Illinois University is already using this technique in studying the growth of walnut timber. Next season it will be tried on corn. It is thought that roots will penetrate the compact subsoil when attracted by the greater aeration within the trenches, and reach the life-giving moisture waiting below the claypan layer.

NEXT: More soil problems and research to combat them.

12 - 8 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Junior college students wondering about credit hour transfers and expenses in pursuit of a bachelors degree can get help.

A new booklet, "Southern Illinois University and the Junior College Student," answers most questions. It can be obtained by writing to the Director of Admissions at either the Carbondale or Edwardsville campus of SIU.

Admission requirements, conversion of semester hour credits to quarter hours, fields of study, tuition and fees tables, living costs, housing, student work and financial assistance policies are all discussed.

While written especially for Illinois junior college graduates, the information also is valuable to any college student considering transfer to another institution, according to Leslie J. Chamberlin, SIU associate director of admissions.

The booklet is free.

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12 - 8 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

FILLERS

Canada's "Expo '67" will feature a huge geodesic dome designed by Southern Illinois University research professor of design, R. Buckminster Fuller.

* * * *

Each classroom at Southern Illinois University is used an average of 39.4 hours each week.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University has 13 social fraternaties and sororities and more than 30 honorary and professional student organizations.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's graduate school offers master's degree work in 46 fields and doctor of philosophy programs in 19 areas.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's School of Agriculture was created by the state legislature in 1955.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's Division of Technical and Adult Education operates a Manpower Training Center in the World War II Illinois Ordnance Plant to train unemployed adults under Federal Manpower Development and Training Act contracts.

* * * *

The Southern Illinois University Museum has collections of more than 13,000 items in natural science.

* * * *

More than 100 research projects being carried on at Southern Illinois University received $6 million in outside funds in 1966.

* * * *

Freshmen and sophomores at Southern Illinois University are required to enroll in a General Studies program which provides a broad foundation of knowledge in basic areas.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's Carbondale Campus covers more than 800 acres with 75 permanent and 200 temporary buildings.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's $4.6 million University Center is paid for by a $5 fee paid each quarter by each student.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University's School of Communications has departments of speech, speech correction, theater, radio-television, journalism, and printing and photography.

* * * *

College-credit courses are conducted in three state and federal prisons by Southern Illinois University's Division of Extension.

* * * *

More than 500 high school journalists and advisors participate in the Southern Illinois School Press Association conference each year at Southern Illinois University.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University offers an eight-week summer institute in geography for junior and senior high school teachers.

* * * *

More than 500 foreign students, about half of them seeking advanced degrees, are enrolled at Southern Illinois University.

* * * *

Southern Illinois University will be host for the 19th annual air meet and conference of the National Intercollegiate Flying Association in 1967.

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12 - 8 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 689 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

MANY OLD CUSTOMS RECOGNIZED IN MODERN CHRISTMAS OBSERVANCES

By John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

The observance of Christmas by that name is considerably less than 2,000 years old. Before Christianity and Christmas, however, a pagan custom with many features of our present day observances had been practiced over much of Europe.

One of the enduring features of Christmas is the singing of carols. Just when they came has not been learned definitely. It is known that they were being sung before the year 1,200. It would not be difficult to compile a list of a hundred that would be termed great.

Some that are still heard and cherished are:

Hark the Herald Angels Sing

Silent Night

O, Little Town of Bethlehem

We Three Kings of Orient Are

It Came Upon a Midnight Clear

Joy to the World

The First Noel

God Rest You Merry Gentlemen

Could "Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer" possibly survive to become an additional one?

Many stories and beliefs likewise turn about bells. Wherever Christmas is observed bells peal. One story of a bell and Christmas tells of a bell at Shrewsbury in England. By that story a youth was murdered at Shrewsbury. The murderer was found. As an evidence of his penitence the murderer provided the church with a bell. Since that

-more-

time the bell has been tolled at each Christmas. The number of strokes given each year corresponds to the number of years elapsed since Christ's death. Thus this year's strokes will number 1966. This tolling is known as "The Devil's Knell."

Christmas Cards were conceived by Sir Henry Cole in 1841 and produced by Artist John Crundall. For a few years the custom spread slowly. By 1862 the practice had increased greatly. Today it is an almost universal custom, delightful but perplexing. Untold millions go out in America each year.

The practice of hanging Christmas stockings is an old one. It is said to have originated at about the same time that Santa began to make his entrance and exit by way of the chimney. It is said that Santa or one of his helpers dropped some golden coins as he was leaving. These fell into a child's stocking hanging by the fireside to dry. Other children, learning of this, did likewise. The custom grew and continues. Dutch children learning of the other children's use of stocking's placed their wooden shoes beside their fires to keep them warm and dry. They even placed grain in the shoes for Santa's reindeer, or for the Santa's fabled horse.

Santa has changed in appearance. At first he was pictured as a stern man with a somewhat dour look. He remained much the same until the Rev. Clement Moore's poem, written for his children at Christmas time in 1821, described St. Nicholas as "a right jolly old elf." It was he who also set the team size as "eight tiny reindeer." A few years later the professor of Art in West Point Military Academy painted Santa much as he is pictured today.

One great game is said to have come out of a Christmas incident. As that story goes a lady of high degree on her way to or from a Christmas celebration had her hood blown into a field beside the roadway. A gallant swain recovered the hood and returned it to the owner. To the surprise of all he was rewarded. For several years thereafter the incident was reenacted and resulted in quite a tussle. Out of his practice, so we are told, came rugby football.

In some places the Christmas pudding is an important feature. As the story goes a cook was much plagued by a shortage of accepted materials for a pudding. He accordingly gathered the bits of meat, flour, dried plums, ale, eggs, brandy and sugar on hand. These he thoroughly mixed, placed in a cloth bag and thoroughly cooked. The resulting pudding was so acceptable that Christmas puddings still are made by the old recipe.

Each Christmas there are many Creches, or Cradle Scenes. There are the three wise men, a donkey, a sheep, an ox, the mother and the infant. The first recorded account of a creche tells of the scene being made by Francis of Assisi in 1223. For his efforts some of the clergy called him crazy. The people claimed him as a saint. That was 743 years ago.

From all these and other borrowed practices that have accumulated, Christmas has come to have a thousand facets. One feature from the earliest pagan practices until now is the "peace on earth good will to men" feature. It has been a season of feasting and giving. Decorations have been prominent. Why not urge all peoples to adopt our Christmas or make one of their own? Failing that, why not adopt some of their holliday practices that resemble our Christmas?

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12 - 8 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

FEEDING THE WORLD IS NOT SIMPLE JOB OF SENDING FOOD

The specter of the world's population outstripping ability to produce enough food to prevent starvation is not a crisis that can be solved by some bold act, and it should be so recognized.

That is the observation of a Purdue University agricultural economist, Don Paarlberg, in speaking a few days ago to a group of Southern Illinois University agricultural industries students and faculty members on the topic, "How Much of the World Can We Feed." Paarlberg served under the Eisenhower administration as the nation's food-for-peace coordinator and special assistant to the president from 1958 to 1961.

Feeding the world is not just a problem of capacity to produce food and fiber, but one of making the right diagnosis of the problem and of the world's capacity to use such production rightly. The country's Point Four experiences are sufficient to show where successes and failures lie, he said.

The tragedy of starvation can be averted, he believes, but the situation must be considered from a long-term view rather than just short-run practices of sending billions of dollars in food and other aid to other countries. There are all kinds of complications to compound the problem of feeding the world besides the present rapid rate of population increase. Involved are such other handicaps as national traditions, cultural attitudes, and sociological and ethical standards and beliefs of the people.

Paarlberg believes our dwindling surplus stocks of feed and food grains will be rebuilt with an increase in production. The potential output still is great and from a technical viewpoint we can increase food and fiber production greatly. And we need to plan and work more toward exporting our technological know-how about food production and distribution than we have been. For example, farmers in Turkey still harvest their wheat as it was done in Biblical times; India could take an example from Japan in greatly increasing rice production; and the tsetse fly needs to be conquered in Africa to bring new vitality to its native population.

Sometimes auspicion and a desire to protect national interests hinder the amount of aid the United States can provide either on a short-term or a long-term basis, according to Paarlberg. Nationals of other countries usually want to take as much help as they can without considering themselves committed to or subordinate to the United States, or upsetting the markets of their own farmers. General support for long-run programs of self-help in inderdeveloped nations is lacking, Paarlberg said, so we have been mainly involved in short-range programs of supplying food. -am-

12 - 9 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Christmas hospitality invitations for international students have been pouring into the Southern Illinois University International Student Center, according to Mrs. Paul Morrill, chairman of volunteer programs.

The Foreign Student Service Council in Washington, D.C., has invited 10 SIU international students to visit the Capital during the holiday season. Through arrangements by the council, the students will meet people of the community, see places of interest and visit government agencies.

A number of students have received invitations from the International Hospitality Center of Chicago. They will spend a week in Chicago touring museums and industrial plants.

Twenty students will visit St. Louis through arrangements by the United Church Women of Greater St. Louis area. They will spend holidays with local families and will have sight-seeing tours in the area.

Families in the Carbondale area, including Herrin, Jonesboro, Marion, De Soto, Murphysboro, Carterville and Anna, have extended invitations to the foreign students at SIU Carbondale campus to be guests on Christmas Day.

Approximately 35 students are invited to attend the Carbondale Rotary Club's annual Christmas party, to be held Dec. 15 at the University Center Ball Room.

-jc-

12 - 9 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

ATTN. EAST ST. LOUIS, LA SALLE, OTTAWA, HAMPSHIRE, WYOMING, CARBONDALE.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Five students led by a Southern Illinois University professor of technology will help an SIU team develop a strong secondary education program in the isolated Kingdom of Nepal.

Joining John O. Anderson, the project's chief of party, in January for three months of work will be John M. Pollock, associate professor in the School of Technology; John A. Becker, undergraduate student from Hampshire, Route 2; Thomas B. Crone of Wyoming, Ill., and Robert A. Toupal of East St. Louis (1513 N. 48th), both graduate students; and Richard H. Walton of Peru, Ill. (2210 11th), and Russell Willoughby of Carbondale (1115 Walkup), who have associate in technology degrees.

All the students will work in specific areas: Becker in agriculture, Crone in metal, Toupal in building trades, Walton in wood, and Willoughby in electricity.

Their tasks will include laying out shop areas, unpacking and assembling machinery and equipment, and identifying equipment needs at the National Vocational Training Center, set up by the U.S. Agency for International Development in the capital city of Kathmandu.

Anderson, University director of Communications Media Services at SIU has been in the rugged, mountainous Asian country since September while an education team is being formed. He will be joined in January by Herbert Portz, the assistant dean of agriculture at SIU, for a two-year period. Anderson's wife and six children are with him.

Southern Illinois University has a two-year contract with AID to develop a program of vocational-technical, business, home economics, and agriculture education in the country of ten million people. Nepal, which lies along the Himalayan Mountain range between Tibet on the north and India on the south, was almost completely isolated from the world until the beginning of the 1950's. Since then it has joined the United Nations and has established closer relations with the world.

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12 - 13 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --A Christmas exhibit of antique toys is on display in the Southern Illinois University Museum.

Included are dolls in authentic costumes of different lands, from the Museum's collection, and games, antique cast-iron carriages, a calliope, ancient clay marbles, a sheet-metal steamship, a key-winding motor boat and other toys from the personal collection of Jack E. Porter, Museum curator of education.

A number of old musical instruments are also shown, the most distinctive being a rosewood flute from the mid 19th century.

"Antique toys are quite difficult to collect," said Fred Schmid, exhibits curator, "for their juvenile users are destructive, and only the most durable toys withstand the normal play of youngsters."

Also of interest to both children and adults is an adjoining exhibit of authentic models of American Country Furniture, 1780-1875, all handcrafted by WPA workers in the Museum during the mid-1930's.

12 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois

Number 690 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

FORMATION OF A CHURCH
ON CHRISTMAS DAY
By John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Discovery of an old photograph and a bundle of church records dating back to 1865 started this column. The photograph was of the little brick church that stood in Jonesboro about a hundred years.

The bundle of church records was a collection of minutes of the Clear Creek Baptist Association. The earliest told of a meeting at Shiloh Church in Pulaski County, August 12, 13, and 14, 1865. It was entitled "The Thirty-fifth Annual...." thus indicating that the association was not new. Twentyfour churches had representatives present.

This aroused a curiosity to know more of its earlier years. Clear Creek Baptist Church must have been somewhat important to have given its name to the association. A bit of search and inquiry located the record of the church's beginnings and earlier years. Since this is one of the earlier churches of that faith established in Illinois and is typical of the beginnings of earlier churches, bits of information concerning it are given here.

Clear Creek Church in Jonesboro began with a meeting of ten citizens who referred to themselves as "Baptist derelicts." They met at the home of Senator Bogges, very appropriately, on Christmas Day, 1818.

At this first meeting it was decided to form a church organization. They accordingly voted to petition two Missouri churches for ministerial direction and assistance. One of these churches had the unusual name of Tywappaty, the other was Bethel. The former was at Commerce, Mo., the latter at Jackson. Tywappaty was founded in 1805, but has been closed many years. Bethel Church was established on July 19, 1806 and is cited as the oldest non-Catholic church west of the Mississippi.

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This church organization, known now as the First Baptist Church of Jackson, still carries on.

Since these 'derelicts' had no church to grant them letters, they simply declared themselves a church group, issued to each of the ten present a "letter of admittance," and lo, the church was formed.

They then adopted a constitution which briefly stated that they were banded together to "watch over each other for good." They would not suffer sin to "rest upon a brother or sister, unreported." They pledged to receive others who came with a like hope in Christ and "willing to submit to the ordinances and disciplines of the house of God." They were pledged to contribute toward relieving the distresses of the poor.

A constitution embodying the above as its main provisions was signed by the ten persons named below.

Benjamin Hall	John Brown
Joel Bogges	Rebecca Hall
David Same	Fanny Bogges
Thomas Sams	Jane Thorp
Moses Atherton	Jane Graham

(Bogges may be Boggs)

The standards of conduct they established were rigid and strict. Male members absent at roll call on two Sundays were cited and required to appear before the church to offer "reasonable explanations." Women members were required to attend "as often as possible."

Rules of Decorum were adopted for what was termed the business meetings of the church. At each meeting they must have a moderator and clerk. These business meetings were to be opened by prayer. Visiting members in good standing were invited to sit with them. When the foregoing steps had been taken the moderator inquired concerning the peace of the church. The doors of the church were then declared open for those wishing to become members by letter or experience.

Every motion made and seconded was to be attended to by the church unless the one making the motion withdrew it. A speaker was required to speak on the

subject and was not allowed to reflect upon his predecessor. No member could speak on a subject more than three times. All members must be referred to in the business meeting as brothers or sisters. There was to be no whispering or unnecessary conversation. A member living one year outside the bounds of the church was excluded.

Members must not drink to excess, use profane language, or violate any commands of the church. Members found in violation of these or other church rules were kept in fellowship if they sincerely professed to be sorry and promised to do better. One who did not "make satisfaction" was excommunicated.

In 1821 the church decided it was contrary to the word of God for divorced persons to remarry. Violators were expelled.

When disputes arose between members a committee was appointed to try for a reconciliation. Various members were charged with assorted violations. One woman joined the Dunkards. A man was "overtaken in anger." One brother took a skillet from a hunters camp but succeeded in offering a "satisfactory" answer.

A number of "black" men and women were baptized into the church during the 1820s and 1830s, the only years noted. These members are recorded with only a single name.

Ministers were ordained. There was the "laying on of hands." John Mason Peck, noted early Illinois churchman, came to conduct the examinations. The practice of footwashing was continued for many years.

The records and association minutes of churches 100 to 150 years old are interesting and instructive.

CUTLINE * * * * * *

CLEAR CREEK CHURCH, at Jonesboro, was built in 1849 at a cost of $1,260. It was torn down in the 1940's.

12 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Three Holidays are among last names of Southern Illinois University students here, a Peek at the new SIU directory Baird.

Holiday closest at hand is Christmas; so, with the names of students at SIU, a merry Noel--or Yueill--to all of Youans. May We Deck the Halls with Bells and Bowers of Holly.

Christmas Kahn Bea a Spann for Carrolls, for a Cantore on the Snow through the Park, Day or Knight, among the Pine, the Berrys, and maybe a Little Firling now and then.

It Wille be a time for gifts and Givon, and Wright here on campus we have Garnetts and Diamonds, Gold, Cash, and no Dollars but Cents.

Lotts of Riches are found among the students, and all that Beams is not Jewels because we are Fuller of culture and Politsch Wright here on campus than in Lotts of Places. For instance, among the great composers are Bach, Dvorak, Puccini, Wagner, Handel, and Strauss. A-Long a lighter Line are Gilbert and Sullivan, and from there you can Shoot on up to the Moore modern Kern and Porter.

Artists include Hart, Cellini, Raphael, David, Dupre(e), Gerard, Lebrun, and Rousseau. There's a Connie Angelo, but no Mike.

With a couple of spelling differences on the List, English literary figures include Browning, Boswell, Macauley, Hardy, Lamb, Pope, Marlowe, Scott, and Tennison; and from our Owen United States there are such notables as Ade, Wolfe, Wharton, Alger, Anderson, Cather(s), Sherwood, O'Neill, Clemens, Irving, Cobb, Hughes, Fitzgerald, Riley, Cooper, Faulker and Davis.

On the Gayer side we have a few Small teamups such as Abbott and Costello, Allen and Rossi, Martin and Lewis, Gallagher and Shean, Lee and Grant, Wu and Courtis, Alka and Seltzer, Acuff-Link, Locke and Keys, Monks and Abby, Butcher and Baker, and Cockrel and Henze with four Schicks.

-more-

Stand more after that last one? Howe about Ames and Hitts, Amos and Andes, Campbell and Heinz, Prudent and Wise, Beggs and Steels, and Dean and Frank?

And Rose and Thorn, Hurst and Bush, Guests and Horner, Parson and Parrish, Sheets and Matras, Beer and Stein, Gin and Glass, Urban and Hickey, Buckles and Boaz? On the political scene, past and present, we find Kennedy and Nixon, Johnson and Humphrey, and Pearcy, Dirksen and Douglas. Then there's Gamble and Winn--er Loos.

Movie stars include Burton, Quinn, David Wayne, Beatty, McQueen, Novak, Newman without Woodward, Day, Bergmann, and Hudson, which also could be included with the Ottos.

And now with the Ottos: The directory shows up the departed Maxwell, Tuckers and Stanleys but is real short on the mods. There's a Ford and a Bukar (which I must insist is Short for Buick car).

There are so many parts of the body you'd think somebody Threw a blast. Take Hand, Foote, Head, Legg, Armes, Heal, Ice, Noes, Kneeland, Shin, knack and knable.

Eh Watt, Clyde? Mann, Ware Yau Benson?

-tt-

12 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

The Christmas season traditionally is a time of rejoicing, but it also brings tragedy to many who become careless, says J.J. Paterson, Southern Illinois University agricultural engineer and farm safety specialist.

He points to estimates of the National Fire Protection Association that 1,446 accidental fires last year involved Christmas trees and other decorations. These fires caused $2.5 million in damages to say nothing of the lives lost in fires. Paterson makes several suggestions for reducing the chance of fires connected with the celebration of Christmas.

First of importance is choosing a fresh tree for mounting in the house--not one which already is beginning to shed its needles--and keep the tree mounted in water or moist sand until it is taken down after the holidays. Do not mount the tree near heat registers or radiators or near fireplaces where drying will be more rapid or where there is danger of open flames getting to it.

Remove the decorations and take the tree out of the house as soon as it becomes dry. Pine or cedar trees that become dry become almost explosive when ignited, so Paterson cautions persons never to burn the Christmas tree branches in the fireplace or in a furnance. Burn them in an outside incinerator or use some other method of disposal away from the house.

Use care in decorating and lighting the Christmas tree. Use ornamental materials that are fire resistant, such as those made of glass, metal, asbestos, ceramics or "flameproofed" materials. Use a sturdy step-stool to decorate the upper branches of a tall tree. Check all the strings of lights for frayed wires, loose connections or broken sockets and use only those with the approved label of Underwriter's Laboratories. Only strings of lights labeled for outside use should be used for decorations out of doors.

Persons selecting one of various artificial trees now on the market should buy only those made of slow-burning materials. If it has a built-in lighting system, make certain it bears the Underwriter's Laboratories label of approval. Use only indirect lighting for artificial trees made of metal because strings of regular tree lights may create dangerous hazards of electrical shock.

Paterson also reminds persons always to turn off tree or other decorative lights before leaving the house or retiring at night. -am-

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12 - 15 - 66
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Phone: 453-2276

EDITORS NOTE--This is the third and final article in a series discussing the peculiarities of Southern Illinois soils and what researchers are doing to find practical solutions to tillage problems.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Southern Illinois' abundant rainfall, averaging 11 inches per year more than in northern Illinois, causes some peculiar problems for farmers, according to Joseph P. Vavra, soils scientist at Southern Illinois University.

First, the rains come at the wrong time. The least amount falls during mid-summer when plants are in greatest need for water. Second, the light topsoils of the region are unable to retain the water when it is supplied. Scientists are attempting to reduce surface evaporation by producing a sealing effect on the soil with chemicals known as "fatty alcohols."

"This solution works well in the laboratory but under field conditions the results have been less than desirable," Vavra says. "Even if it is perfected, the cost of application now is prohibitive. So, this problem remains unsolved for the present."

Another problem with Southern Illinois soils is their tendency to crust on the surface. If the soil is tilled to a fine texture and a heavy rain follows, a solid crust usually is formed. Scientists now know this crusting can be lessened by applying calcium carbonate or gypsum to the soil.

"Certain types of organic matter also alleviate crusting," Vavra says. "These include sawdust, corn stover and wheat straw. Oddly, soybean and alfalfa residues at first tend to increase crusting, because of narrow carbon-to-nitrogen ratios, but after a period of time, crusting is reduced by this treatment."

Although research on soil treatment may have the most immediate interest for Southern Illinois farmers, Vavra and his Southern Illinois University associates are engrossed in another experiment which could revolutionize farming methods.

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"Every schoolchild knows that plants grow by taking carbon dioxide from the air and converting this gas to carbohydrates. But what would happen if we 'fertilized the air' with additional carbon dioxide?"

To find out, the scientists constructed weird pens at the SIU Cooperative Agronomy farm. A six-foot high plastic fence enclosed each plot. During the growing season varying amounts of dry ice were placed inside the pens. The carbon dioxide gas released by the vaporizing dry ice, being heavier than ordinary air, was expected to hug the ground and be protected from wind currents by the fence.

"But, there were problems," Vavra said. "We haven't figured out yet how to measure the exact amount of carbon dioxide in the air inside the plots. Also, we found an amazing number of things, including mice, could puncture the plastic fencing."

Once the technique is perfected, Vavra thinks some significant results may be recorded.

"It takes 22,000 pounds of carbon dioxide to produce 100 bushels of corn per acre and 40,000 pounds to produce 200 bushels per acre," he said. "Given a high enough concentration of CO_2 , we may be able to produce 300 and even 400 bushels."

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12 - 15 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Harry Golden, school teacher turned newspaperman turned best-seller author, will be the keynote speaker for Southern Illinois University's 1967 "Religion in Life" Week, Jan. 19-26.

Golden will speak in the University Arena at 8 p.m. Jan. 19 at a convocation open to the public, according to Ron Stellhorn of Freeburg, representative of the Inter-Faith Religious Council, sponsor of the week. He will also appear at the 10 a.m. freshman convocation in Shryock Auditorium.

"Emphasis of Religion-in-Life Week this year will be upon involvement of all social, housing, honorary and special interest groups, both in the planning and implementation of the program," Stellhorn said.

"In previous years the program events have centered principally around the various religious foundations and centers. This year we hope to involve the total campus community."

Golden, whose books include "Only in America," and "For 2¢ Plain," was a New York City grade school teacher before becoming a reporter on the New York Daily Mirror. In 1941 he settled in Charlotte, N.C., working for the Charlotte Observer until he could devote full-time to his own personal journal, the Carolina Israelite.

-30-

12 - 16 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Sullivan, Ill., farm operator, will be the speaker for the annual All-Agriculture Banquet at Southern Illinois University Feb. 10.

The dinner meeting, sponsored by the SIU Agriculture Student Advisory Council, will begin at 6:30 p.m. in the University Center ballroom on the Carbondale Campus. The Council is a coordinating group composed of representatives from seven student organizations in the SIU School of Agriculture.

An agricultural leader and an alumnus of the School of Agriculture will be honored at the meeting with citations for their contributions to agriculture and to the School.

-am-

12 - 20 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

AREA SUMMARY
SHOWS NOVEMBER
WAS WARM AND DRY

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Although the early outlook for December indicates below normal temperatures and moderate to plentiful moisture, November ended considerably warmer than average and only slightly below normal in rainfall, according to the monthly weather summary issued by the Southern Illinois University Climatology Laboratory.

The November average mean temperature in Southern Illinois was 48.3 degrees, about two and a half degrees above normal but well below the record of 55 degrees in 1931. All 18 area stations included in the summary registered above normal mean temperatures in November. For most it was the fourth successive year for warmer than average temperatures.

The month's warmest days were Nov. 7th to 9th. The coldest day was the 3rd when most stations reported low readings of below 25 degrees. The month had 13 days in which the lowest readings went to freezing (32 degrees) or lower.

The average rainfall for Southern Illinois was about one half-inch below the normal November quota of 3.57 inches. The northern Half of the area received more rain than the southern half, but only Cobden, Chester and Makanda recorded above normal rainfall. Average accumulation for the first 11 months of the year totals 37.11 inches, about three inches short of normal. Snowfall also was considerably below normal as most of the area received no more than brief snow flurries during the month. The most snow hit the southeastern border with one and one-fourth inches accumulating at Elizabethtown.

November rainfall as compared to the long-term average for the 18 reporting communities was: Anna, 3.68 inches as compared to 3.97 inches average; Benton, 3.06 and 3.28; Brookport, 2.67 and 3.93; Carbondale, 3.26 and 3.46; Carmi, 2.61 and 3.36; Chester, 3.18 and 3.04; Cobden, 3.95 and 3.62; Creal Springs, 2.84 and 3.84; DuQuoin, 2.84 and 3.49; Elizabethtown, 2.52 and 3.87; Glendale, 2.39 and 3.86; Golconda, 2.61 and 3.75; Grand Tower, 2.86 and 3.66; Harrisburg, 2.67 and 3.32; Makanda, 4.19 and 3.57; McLeansboro, 3.14 and 3.51; Mt. Vernon, 3.34 and 3.55; and Shawneetown, 2.06 and 3.57.

-am-

12 - 20 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --A Cadet Museum in which to display objects of interest to budding members of the Air Force Reserves is the project of a sophomore student at Southern Illinois University.

John Haney of Homewood, a cadet in the basic unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University, is the instigator of the project and has been promised cooperation from ROTC and University officials. He said he hoped to get unit patches, insignia, Air Force medals and decorations, from official sources. He hopes individuals will donate enemy battle flags and other souvenirs, also photographs of Air Force notables, past and present.

Brig. Gen. Oscar Koch, U.S.A., Ret., who served as G2 under Gen. Patton during World War II, has donated a German battle Flag.

Haney says the museum will be housed in Wheeler Hall, headquarters of the University AF-ROTC.

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12 - 20 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Southern Illinois University's Inter-Faith Council, to which _____ of _____ is a
(student's name) (home town)
representative, will sponsor the annual Religion-in-Life Week, Jan. 19-26, on the University's campus here.

The council consists of 11 religious organizations affiliated with the University. The student represents _____.
(names of the religious group)

During the week, the religious organizations will present programs concerning the theme, "No Man is an Island." Harry Golden, journalist and best-seller author, will be the featured speaker. He will speak in the University arena at 8 p.m. Jan. 19, at a convocation open to the public, and will also appear at a freshman convocation in Shryock Auditorium.

The council hopes to extend the annual event, which has centered around the various religious groups, to the total campus community, according to Ron Stellhorn of Freeburg, Inter-Faith Council spokesman.

"Emphasis of this year's program will be upon involvement of all social, housing, honorary and special interest groups, both in planning and implementation of the program," Stellhorn said.

Highlights of the activities will include a Sunday concert, an art exhibit, programs at the University Center, and discussions relating various academic fields to the Religion-in-Life theme.

Golden is the author of "For 2¢ Plain," and other non-fiction best-sellers. He was a school teacher in the elementary schools of New York City before becoming a reporter on the New York Daily Mirror. In 1949 he worked with the Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N.C., until he founded his own personal journal, The Carolina Israelite.

Representatives of the Inter-Faith Council, by home towns:

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ARLINGTON HEIGHTS: Carol Brounner, 630 N. Belmont Ave., Lutheran Student Association.

EAST ST. LOUIS: Judith Voruz, 1623 Sycamore Dr., Canterbury Association.

ELMHURST: Mark Mabee, 498 Hampshire, Christian Science Foundation.

FREEBURG: Ron Stellhorn, 207 N. Edison, Lutheran Student Center.

INGLESIDE: Harvey Dangel, Box 645, Grubhill Rd., Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship.

MARION: Harold Glick, 1117 Midway Ct., Methodist Wesley Foundation.

PALATINE: Albert E. Schniepp, Jr., 315 N. Schiller, Methodist Wesley Foundation.

PEKIN: Peter Olsen, 923 Highland, Student Christian Foundation (interdenominational).

PITTSFIELD: Robert Ransom, R.R. 1, Baptist Student Center.

SHUMWAY: Carole Wetherell, R.R. 1, Lutheran Student Center.

ST. LIBORY: Jeanette Luecking, Newman Center.

VIRDEN: Alan L. Miller, R.R. 1, Baptist Student Center.

WATERLOO: Carol Stemler, R.R. 1, Student Christian Foundation (interdenominational).

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS: Jerry Seliger, 1900 Mendelesohn, Jewish Student Association.

-jc-

12 - 20 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Selection of Bizet's "Carmen" as the mid-winter opera production at Southern Illinois University has been announced by Marjorie Lawrence, director of the Opera Workshop.

"Carmen" was the first opera Miss Lawrence, former Metropolitan and Paris opera dramatic soprano, produced after joining the SIU staff as research professor of music in 1960.

"It is a most colorful and exciting opera, and we felt that it is time to repeat it here," she said.

An unusually large enrollment in Opera Workshop--more than 40 students--and the attendance of a number of "exceptionally talented and experienced vocalists" should result in "the best production we've ever had," she said.

A staff of professionals will assist Miss Lawrence in staging the production, including William K. Taylor, associate professor and for 10 years director of SIU's Summer Music Theater, as associate director.

Chorus master and orchestra conductor will be Herbert Levinson, assistant professor of music and former concert master for the Birmingham Symphony, and a children's choir will be directed by Charles Taylor, associate professor of music in University School.

Dances for the production will be designed and directed by Mrs. Toni Intravaia, SIU dance lecturer, choreographer and dance notation specialist.

Two staff members from the theater department, Alfred Erickson and Philip Hendron will serve as stage director and scene designer-technical director, respectively

"Carmen" will be presented Feb. 24, 25 and 26, with the Friday matinee a free performance for area school children. The Saturday night performance will be at 8 p.m., the Sunday matinee at 3 p.m. All will be in Shryock Auditorium.

12 - 21 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Release: PMs Dec. 27.

WASHINGTON, D.C. Dec. 27 -- America's streams are too rich for comfort, and one of the main reasons is detergent soap, according to botanist Jacob Verduin.

Verduin, professor of botany at Southern Illinois University, blamed increasing concentrations of phosphorous in natural waters for dense growths of algae. The growths cause foul odors and tastes in drinking water, destory the recreational value of beaches, and attract flies, he said. He spoke at a symposium on agriculture and water quality during the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Verduin said if the detergent industry could find a substitute for phosphorous, a key factor in the detergent molecule, about half the "undersirable richness" of streams would be removed.

Effluent from city and suburban sewage plants is a far more significant source of phosphorous than agricultural fertilizer, Verduin said. Twenty years ago, phosphorous was so scarce in natural waters that nuisance algae was kept in bounds. A recent survey, he said, shows that most streams are so enriched they will produce nuisance populations wherever they enter ponds, lakes, reservoirs or bays.

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12 - 22 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

THREE RECIPES FOR EGG NOG

Southern Illinois University Poultry Specialist Scott Hinners suggests his three favorite egg nog recipes to provide a refreshing beverage for the holiday season.

The importance of fresh eggs as an ingredient of egg nog makes it a special object of promotion by Hinners for the holidays and any party time. He suggests that the three recipes will provide a choice of consistencies that should please the tastes of most persons.

Here are his recipes:

Lightweight Egg Nog

3 fresh eggs
3 cups whole milk
3 tablespoons sugar
3/4 teaspoon vanilla flavoring
1/4 teaspoon imitation rum flavoring
a dash of nutmeg

Mediumweight Egg Nog

5 fresh eggs
3 tablespoons sugar
1½ cups whole milk
1½ cups vanilla ice cream
½ teaspoon imitation rum flavoring
a dash of nutmeg

Heavy Egg Nog

7 fresh eggs
3 tablespoons sugar
1 cup whole milk
1½ cups vanilla ice cream
¼ cup whipping cream
½ teaspoon imitation rum flavoring
a dash of nutmeg

In each instance, mix the ingredients thoroughly in a large bowl. Persons may add other flavors to suit their tastes, Hinners says. Recipes may be doubled or tripled to provide the quantity needed for the group being served.

-am-

12 - 22 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

Number 690 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

JANUARY AND NEW YEAR

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

Man always has needed a calendar to date events and make orderly use of time. He always has had some kind of a calendar, often a primitive one, using the sun, moon, tides, and seasons.

He always has designated some day as New Year's Day. This has not always been the same day in all regions. In one land it might be a day near the time of the vernal equinox. In another it could be a time near the autumnal equinox. In northern climes it seemed that the time most often used was at or near the winter solstice when days began to lengthen and a new year was apparently beginning.

Over most of the earth now the new year begins with January 1. The practice of beginning a new year with the first day of January began with the coming of Numa Pompilius to rule Rome. This was about seven centuries before Christ.

When Pompilius came to rule Rome he found in use a primitive calendar of ten months. He revised this calendar by adding two months at its beginning. Having decided to add them, it was necessary to give them names. Since the Roman religion had a host of gods the first of the extra months was given the name of January, for the god Janus.

The choice seems appropriate since Janus, who originally was the god of night and day, had become the god of all beginnings and keeper of all doors. It was he who opened the portals of the sky to admit each new day and likewise closed the portals at dusk. Since he was the reigning god of all beginnings it was only proper that the opening day of each incoming year be related to him in some manner. For these reasons the Romans gave the name of January to the first added month.

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In Roman art Janus is represented as a god with two bearded faces, one looking forward, the other aft. The first was for looking outward toward the future. The latter looked to the past. He thus could view both the future and the past. It was he whose carved head was found above the lintels of temples and dwellings; in fact above all entrances.

In the Roman Forum there was a temple dedicated to Janus. The temple doors, guarded by his likeness, were closed during times of peace and open during wars. It is said the temple was closed only four times before Christ.

A feast was held on January 9 to honor Janus. At that time gifts were exchanged and sacrifices offered. The favorite sacrifice to Janus was a ram. Decorations of evergreens and palms were arranged. At the same season the Druids used mistletoe.

While January 1 has been the beginning of each new year among those deriving their culture from Rome, the month has not always been of the same name. The Saxons sometimes called it "Wulf-monath" because wolves, unable to find sufficient food during the cold of January, often invaded villages seeking food. Another Saxon name for January was "After Yule." Their pictured January was a man carrying an ax and gathering fagots, meanwhile blowing on his chilled fingers.

The calendar devised by Pompilius remained the one in use by the Roman world until the reign of Julius Caesar, about the time of Christ. When Caesar revised the calendar he lengthened some months and shortened others. The calendar he devised was used until 1582 when Pope Gregory III made adjustments of the Julian calendar and dropped 11 days in order to have it conform with the astronomical year. From time to time various countries adopted the Gregorian calendar. For some church festivals the Julian calendar still is used.

Many other customs have become attached to January. One of these is the designation of the garnet as the birthstone of those born during the month. It was thought that wearing this stone would ward off sickness for the January born. It also would guard them from accident while traveling. Crushed and made into a poultice

it was good for the blood. Just how is not stated. The garnet made into pellets was thought to be most penetrating. Legend relate that a large garnet was the only light carried by Noah on the Ark. Finely cruished garnets definitely make an effective abrasive.

It is not necessary, however, to go back to antiquity's legend, lore, and history to make January interesting. In modern times the month has gathered its significant events. Perhaps it would be interesting to list a few of the significant days and, if time allows, stop to read a bit about the person or event indicated.

It was on January 1, 1863, that Abraham Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation freeing those held as slaves in our southern states, still in rebellion against the national government. On January 2 the first American flag was hoisted at Washington's command post in the Revolutionary War, thus becoming the recognized symbol of the new nation. The first self-propelled boat passed through the Panama Canal on January 7, the first ocean steamer on January 15. On January 8, 1815, the Battle of New Orleans was fought about a month after a peace treaty had been signed by America and Britain. Several Illinois men had part in that battle.

On January 16, 1778, France recognized the independence of the American Colonies. It was news of this recognition, overtaking Clark on his way to capture the English posts in Illinois, that went far to win the friendship and cooperation of the French in Illinois.

On January 12, 1679, LaSalle began an overland foot journey from Matagorda Bay in Texas toward the French settlements on the upper Mississippi. He was killed a few days later by his mutinous men. Prohibition began its 13-year course on January 16, 1920. Robert E. Lee, who served in Illinois and built the jetties that directed the current of the Mississippi against the Missouri bluffs at St. Louis, thereby giving "Bloody Island" to Illinois, was born on January 9, 1807. His able lieutenant, Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson, was born January 21, 1824.

This could go on to a hundred names. January surely has left us a rich heritage.

-30-

12 - 22 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --A dozen varieties of peaches offer better profit possibilities to Illinois fruit growers than the long-favored Elberta, according to James B. Mowry, professor of horticulture at Southern Illinois University.

Director Mowry and his staff at the Illinois Horticulture Experiment Station at Carbondale have been experimenting with peaches since the station was moved to SIU in 1951 as a joint research facility of Southern and the University of Illinois. Many varieties have been tested and discarded. A dozen of the survivors, selected on the basis of maturity date, bud and fruit set, quality of fruit and cold survival have been tested extensively at the station for adaptation to conditions in various parts of the state and are recommended for plantings. Several others with promising characteristics are continuing to undergo tests for adaptation to one area or another.

In Southern Illinois Mowry recommends varieties that mature at varying times, thus spreading the harvest and improving marketing possibilities. In most instances the recommended varieties mature earlier than the Elberta, which has an average ripening date of August 10.

Climatic conditions in that portion of Illinois south of highway U.S. 40 between St. Louis and Terre Haute make the area best suited for commercial peach production, Mowry said, and the orchardist has a choice of varieties to suit his particular market. All have light to medium bud set, reducing the need for thinning, and have the necessary dormant hardiness.

Recommended varieties for Southern Illinois, ranked according to their average maturity date as compared with the Elberta, are as follows:

Collins, 6 1/2 weeks ahead; Sunrise and Tulip, 6 weeks; Sunhaven, 5 1/2 weeks; Ranger and Triogem, 3 weeks; Sunhigh, 2 weeks; Merrill Hale, one week before Elberta; Redskin, at the same time as Elberta; and Rio Osa Gem, 1 week after the Elberta.

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Central Illinois, the area north of U.S. 40 to Springfield, requires trees with a medium bud set and more hardiness. Recommended varieties include Collins, Sunrise, Jerseyland (4 1/2 weeks), Redhaven (4 weeks), and Sunhigh.

Peach production in the north half of the state should be geared to the retail and local markets, Mowry said, because varieties which produce well in this section lack some of the fruit characteristics necessary for wholesale marketing. Collins of the recommended group and Prairie Dawn, which has many good qualities, are suitable varities for northern Illinois because of bud hardiness. Sunrise, Jerseyland and Sunhigh also can be planted in the region but are not suggested for areas north of Peoria. Orchardists in the northern half of the state suffer peach crop freezes more frequently than growers in the south half.

Productivity of marketable fruit (at least 2 1/4 inches in diameter), maturing at specific times, and with the flesh characteristics required for the particular market are the major considerations for commercial growers, Mowry said. Productivity is determined by the number of flower buds formed and the hardiness of the buds and the flowers to cold weather.

12 - 22 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec, --Southern Illinois University's Division of University Extension will offer 28 college-credit courses in 17 communities during the winter term, according to Raymond H. Dey, dean of the division.

The 12-week courses scheduled are, by communities:

ANNA: "Survey of Western Tradition," freshman-level General Studies course taught by Maynard Samuelson at the Anna State Hospital beginning at 6:30 p.m., Monday, Jan. 9.

BREESE: "Teaching of Social Studies in the Elementary School," graduate-level elementary education course taught by Donald Darnell in the high school library beginning at 6:30 p.m., Monday, Jan. 9.

BUNKER HILL: "Audio-Visual Methods in Education," senior-level instructional materials class taught by Charles Turner at Meissner Grade School beginning at 6:30 p.m., Monday, Jan. 9.

CAIRO: "Music Understanding," freshman-level General Studies course taught at Cairo High School by Michael Hanes beginning at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, Jan. 5; and "Principles of Industrial Technology," senior-level industrial education course beginning at 6:30 p.m., Monday, Jan. 9.

CARROLLTON: "Teaching the Social Studies in the Elementary School," graduate-level elementary education course taught by Regan Carpenter beginning at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, Jan. 5, in room 11 of the high school.

CENTRALIA: "The Elementary School Curriculum," graduate-level elementary education course taught by Clarence Samford, and "Workshop in High School Curriculum," graduate-level secondary education course taught by Clarence Samford. Both courses will meet together for the first time in room 28 of Washington School at 3 p.m., Friday, Jan. 6, and further arrangements will be made at that time.

COLUMBIA: "Problems in Reading," senior-level elementary education course taught at the high school by William Holder beginning at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, Jan. 5.

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EAST ST. LOUIS: "Principles and Philosophy of Industrial, Vocational and Technical Education," senior-level industrial education course offered in room 124 of the senior high school, 4901 State St., beginning at 5:30 p.m., Monday, Jan. 9.

ELDORADO: "Occupational Analysis," senior-level industrial education course taught by Ralph Gallington at the high school beginning at 5:30 p.m., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

GREENVILLE: "Audio-Visual Methods in Education," senior-level instructional materials course taught in room 9 of the high school by Eldon Madison beginning at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

HARRISBURG: "Science for the Elementary Teacher," senior-level elementary education course taught by John Newport at the junior college beginning at 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, Jan. 3.

JACKSONVILLE: Two senior-level elementary education courses, "Problems in Reading" taught by Paul Gitchoff in room 103 of the high school beginning at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, Jan. 5, and "Children's Literature" or "Library Materials for Children", senior-level instructional materials course, taught by Deanne Holzberlein, also in room 103 of the high school, beginning at 6:30 p.m., Monday, Jan. 9.

LITCHFIELD: "Improvement of Reading Instruction," graduate-level elementary education course taught by Ruth Richardson in room 119 of the junior high school beginning at 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, Jan. 3.

MARION: Four General Studies courses conducted for inmates of the U.S. Penitentiary. "Oral Interpretation of Ideas," taught by Joseph Robinette beginning at 6 p.m., Monday, Jan. 9; "English Composition," Charles Helwig, beginning at noon, Wednesday, Jan. 4; "Fundamentals of Mathematics," Franklin Pedersen, beginning at 12 noon, Tuesday, Jan. 3; and "Introduction to Physical Science," with instructor and starting date to be announced later.

MENARD: Five General Studies courses to be conducted for inmates of the Illinois State Penitentiary. "Survey of Western Tradition," taught by Kenneth Blum beginning at noon, Tuesday, Jan. 3; "Political Economy," Virgil Williams, 8:30 a.m., Tuesday, Jan. 3; "Logic and Meaning," Keith David, 8:30 a.m., Wednesday, Jan. 4; "English Composition," Charles Helwig, 11:45 a.m., Friday, Jan. 6; and "Fundamentals of Mathematics," Samuel Brown, noon, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

VANDALIA: "School Business Administration," taught by George T. Wilkins beginning at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, Jan. 4, and "Curriculum," Myllan Smyers, 6:30 p.m., Monday, Jan. 9. Both are graduate-level educational administration and supervision courses and will be held in room 134 of the high school.

VIENNA: "Music Understanding," freshman-level General Studies course taught by Sam Floyd for inmates of the Illinois State Penitentiary beginning at 6 p.m., Tuesday, Jan. 3.

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12 - 29 - 66
From Information Service
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Number 691 in a weekly series -- "It Happened in Southern Illinois" -- a series consisting of regional folklore and historical accounts suitable for feature, column or editorial use.

WITCHCRAFT ABOUT GONE

John W. Allen
Southern Illinois University

It is not unusual for those Southern Illinoisans whose years are enough to make them casually familiar with some of the objects that were common in the environment of past years to speak of "vanishing Americana." Almost without exception the speaker has in mind only the once familiar artifacts that were common in the region's earlier environment but are seldom seen now. Such objects may have included log fences, hog ringers, poke yokes, gluts, spinning wheels, lizards, candle moulds, stone fruit jars, ash hoppers, well sweeps, and kerosene lamps. A hundred others could be named. Those who use the term with those meanings are not wrong. They only stop too soon.

There is a second class of materials less often mentioned that is just as surely passing away. Its vanishing, however, leaves no particular feeling of regret or nostalgia. Just the same, it is "vanishing Americana." This grouping is made up of dimly remembered strange beliefs, superstitions, signs, fears, and other things non-physical. Prominent among these are the lore of ghosts and witches. In the minds of some these two weird beliefs were closely allied. Nevertheless there are those who carefully distinguished between the two.

There were distinct differences. Ghosts were thought to be the disembodied spirits of departed persons that had for some reason returned to the scenes of their earthly years. They were thought to have returned for varied reasons. Sometimes it was from sheer loneliness. At other times it was to seek or to bring comfort. It might be to warn or protect the living. It never seems to have been to punish anyone unless that was necessary to right a wrong.

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Ghosts definitely were scary but not malevolent. The attitude of most persons toward ghosts was right well answered by the poet Oliver Wendell Holmes' reply to one of his questioners. The answer was, "No, I do not believe in ghosts, but I am afraid of them."

With witches it was different. Those living considered witches as other living persons of evil thought and purpose who had made compact with the devil and had been granted great powers. Witches had, as it were, signed in blood and made solemn pledge to serve the devil. They could change to the form of some animal and thus go about for their vile purposes. It was within their power to cast spells on physical objects, visit plagues and pestilence upon people and upon their livestock. Land could be made sterile, crops and fruit trees blighted, and minds deranged. Their powers seemingly were endless and varied.

There were ceremonies and incantations that would thwart the designs of witches. Since they were excellent illustrations of the old adage, "Some choose darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil," witches went about their perpretating of evil at twilight or at night. One of the effective remedies to thwart them was to light the region to be protected by bonfires and by torches at those times when the evil ones were to be abroad. Emblems, charms, and assorted objects thought to be powerful in warding off misfortune were carried or so placed as best to protect. The writer prescribes a buckeye that seems to be fully effective against any feeble witches that may survive.

One may find it interesting to speculate on the manner in which witchcraft is thought to have come into being. When monotheism--the thought of only one supreme God--came to man there already was a host of pagan gods, one for about every conceivable purpose. Many persons, even some of the clergy, did not at once cast off all their old gods. They simple remained and became devils. Through some process of reasoning, or lack of reasoning, they continued to hold a place in man's religious beliefs. These vestiges of beliefs still lodged in the pagan gods and became the element in which witchcraft grew.

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From about the year 1400 to 1650 a sharp conflict was waged in Europe between those who denounced witchcraft and those practicing or accused of practicing it. Witch hunters were employed and went about seeking those who bore any weird marks ascribed to witches. Certain kinds of scars, moles, warts, and other physical markings were thought to indicate that the person having them was a witch. Confessions were extorted by instruments of punishment, threats and promises. The testimony of children was readily acceptable. It was a case of "no holds barred." During that period a million accused of being witches were burned or hanged on the continent. The British Isles saw many others.

Witch hunting spread to America and was an active movement in Virginia, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. A score were adjudged guilty and hanged at Salem in 1692. It does not seem that southern Illinois altogether missed out on the witchcraft movement. Fragments of a court proceeding in the early 1730s indicate that a man was brought to trial in the French settlement at Kaskaskia, witchcraft being one element of the charge. He was sentenced to death. A copy of the warrant for his execution has been found but thus far no record that the warrant was carried out. If so, this would be one of the very last executions for witchcraft carried out in a supposedly civilized country. The writer is somewhat reluctant to make great effort to prove southern Illinois has that admittedly dubious distinction.

In a collection of local lore made in an Illinois county about forty years ago many ites of witch lore are recorded. Despite that fact, witchcraft definitely is among vanishing Americana.

I never knew a witch but I knew a very old lady who declared she knew one.

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12 - 29 - 66
From Information Service
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois
Phone: 453-2276

CARBONDALE, ILL., Dec. --Concert pianist Ruth Slenczynska will be presented in a guest recital here at Southern Illinois University's Carbondale Campus Sunday (Jan. 8) at 4 p. m. in Shryock Auditorium.

Miss Slenczynska is a professor in the Fine Arts Division at SIU's Edwardsville Campus, and is fresh from a six-week world concert tour which took her to Iran, India, Singapore, Hong Kong, Formosa and the Philippines, and which included a private performance at the Malacanang Palace in Manilla.

A student of Sergei Rachmaninoff and Arthur Schmabel, Miss Slenczynska has made more than three thousand concert appearances in the major cities of Europe, Asia, Latin America and the United States and has more than 100 recordings to her credit.

Her program here will include compositions by Franz Liszt, Telemann, Debussy, Talma, Chopin, Haydn and Alberto Ginastera. She will play the complete Book One of Debussy's "Preludes" and Ginastera's "Danzas Argentinas."

The recital is open to the public without charge.

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From Information Service
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SIU COUNTRY COLUMN
By Albert Meyer

Farmers who have been delayed in getting corn and soybean harvests completed should move all idle farm equipment under cover for the winter, says J. J. Paterson, Southern Illinois University agricultural engineer.

With as much money invested in machinery as is common today, and with costs continuing to rise, farmers cannot afford to let idle machines stand exposed to the weather in fence corners or in barnyards. Proper care of such equipment will substantially increase its useful life, thereby reducing production costs.

Two things are necessary, a machine storage shed of adequate size and proper preparation of the machines for storage, Paterson says.

A pole-type shed, closed on three sides and with a sturdy roof, will provide adequate storage at less cost than a building entirely closed. The best protection will be provided if the shed is open to the south or east. It is desirable to build the shed somewhat larger than is needed for equipment now on hand. This will allow for later additions of farm machinery when operations are enlarged. The building also should be located where it will be convenient for moving equipment in and out of storage.

Before putting farming equipment in the shed, clean and lubricate it, coating moving parts with oil or grease and painting other worn parts to retard corrosion. This should apply to plows and disks as well as to more costly machines, such as combines and corn harvesters.

Power units on such equipment as self-propelled combines, picker-shellers, hay balers and field choppers need special attention to reduce corrosive damage to the engine. Paterson suggests draining old oil from the crankcase and replacing with new oil of the proper weight, changing the oil filter, and plugging the air intake and exhaust pipes or covering with plastic to keep moisture out of the engine. Removing the sparkplugs and putting three tablespoons of oil in each cylinder, then replacing the plugs and turning the engine two revolutions by hand will distribute oil over the upper cylinder walls and the valves to protect them from rusting. Paterson also suggests properly protecting the cooling system and the battery from low winter temperatures.

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